Green, Deidre E
Women and psychoactive
drug use

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WOMEN AND
PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE
An Interim Annotated Bibliography

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R. J. Hall, Series Editor
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PREFACE

This interim bibliography of the English language literature is intended as a collection of citations to facilitate study in the area of women and psychoactive drug use and abuse. Time constraints prohibited the production of a comprehensive bibliography and users are urged to consider other published material before drawing conclusions.

Why, then, publish an interim bibliography? It was felt that a comprehensive bibliography on the topic was long overdue; however, through the collection process, it was determined that the amount of relevant literature was more than had been anticipated and that the allotted time was insufficient.

The alternative to waiting until a comprehensive bibliography could be produced was to publish this interim accounting of the items which had been obtained and annotated during the period of searching. Although it is not comprehensive, the bibliography should provide a guide to relevant references on this topic until a more exhaustive collection can be completed.

April 1, 1976
ARF, Toronto

R. J. Hall
Librarian

INTRODUCTION

1. AIM

The aim of this bibliography is to provide a means of access to a collection of scientific literature published in English, on the subject of women and drug use. To attain this objective, full bibliographical citation, annotation, and indexing are provided for each item. No attempt has been made to evaluate the articles included; critical judgement should and must be made by individual readers.

2. SCOPE AND EXTENT OF COVERAGE

The bibliography is comprised of research studies, clinical reports, review articles and letters to the editor, published between 1945 and Spring 1975. Excluded are individual case studies and articles in popular magazines.

3. SUBJECT CONTENT

A. Included were studies dealing with the following:

1) Alcohol addiction in women and treatment of alcoholic situation.

2) Licit drug use by women including prescription and over-the-counter drugs.

3) Illicit drug use by women including barbiturates, narcotics, amphetamines, and other mood-modifying substances.

4) Cigarette smoking by women.

5) Portrayal of women in drug advertisements.

6) Implications of drug ingestion during pregnancy.

7) Methods of treatment of drug addiction in women.

B. Excluded were studies concerning:

1) Adverse effects of drug use during pregnancy which are reported with sole emphasis on the neonate, offering no significant data on maternal drug reactions.

2) Effects of hormone use by women for purposes of birth control.

4. TYPES OF INFORMATION PROVIDED

A. Citations

Items are arranged in alphabetical order according to the name of the senior author, and are numbered consecutively. Complete bibliographical information is given for each item, including the number of references cited by the authors. In addition, a non-evaluative summary of 100-150 words in length is provided for each item.

B. Author Index

The name of each author represented in the bibliography is listed alphabetically (pages 145-159), and citation numbers follow. An underlined number indicates that the author is the senior author for that particular article.

C. Key Word Index

An alphabetical key word listing (pages 163-169) permits the user to select relevant terms. The number beside each key word refers to the Key Word Index (pages 171-177) where terms are grouped under appropriate headings accompanied by a list of bibliography numbers which correspond to the appropriate citations.

5. USING THE INDEXES

The compiled indexes enable the reader to quickly find the citations which correspond to selected terms. If items are to be combined, it is often helpful to photocopy the page containing one of the chosen terms and use it to compare with the citation numbers listed beside any other relevant terms.

6. MICROFICHE

As with several other bibliographies in this series, full text of most of the cited articles are available on 4" x 6" 16 m. m. microfiche.

1. Aase, J. M., Laestadius, N., and Smith, D. W.
CHILDREN OF MOTHERS WHO TOOK L. S. D. IN PREGNANCY.
Lancet, 2: 100-101 (5 ref.), 1970.
lett. - terat. - preg. & LSD - chrom. aberr. B-1257.

In a letter to the editor, the authors report on a study of 10 women and their offspring, all born after their mothers had ingested L. S. D. during pregnancy. A matched control group of 10 babies was selected. No evidence of either teratogenic effect or chromosomal damage was noted in babies exposed to L. S. D. in utero. The findings suggest that further study is needed before any judgement can be made about adverse reactions to L. S. D. in the fetus.

2. Abeles, H., Plew, R., Laudeutscher, L., and Rosenthal, H. M.
MULTIPLE-DRUG ADDICTION IN NEW YORK CITY IN A SELECTED POPULATION GROUP.
Public Health Reports, 81: 685-690 (3 ref.), 1966.
surv. - drug add. B-4800.

Data on drug addiction which reveals the extent of multiple drug use was collected from 1,231 male and female addicts admitted to New York correctional institutions. Fifty percent of addicts used more than one drug. Twenty percent of all female drug addicts used more than three drugs; no male addicts stated that they used more than three drugs. Ninety-three percent of addicts used heroin while forty percent took barbiturates. Both heroin and barbiturate addiction was more often noted in male drug users above the age of 20, than female addicts of a comparable age group. Twenty percent of female addicts used amphetamines, as contrasted with only three percent of male users. Multiple drug addiction requires specific methods of drug withdrawal treatment.

3. Amir, M.
ALCOHOL AND FORCIBLE RAPE.
British Journal of Addiction, 62: 219-232 (49 ref.), 1967.
res. - alc. ab. - rape B-4801.

The author discusses an attempt to ascertain: 1) whether there is a relationship between alcohol and forcible rape, 2) whether violence and sexual humiliation are associated with alcohol and 3) whether there is an association between alcohol and some temporal and spatial factors in rape events. Six hundred and forty six cases of forcible rape comprising 646 victims and 1,292 offenders were reviewed. An association was found between the use of violence against the victim and the presence of alcohol in the offender only. In all cases where alcohol was present in the offender alone, force was used upon the rape victim. In terms of race, it was the drinking Negro

victim who was involved more often in violent rape. Consumption of alcohol increases during weekends. A significant association was found between weekend rapes and the presence of alcohol in offender, victim, or both.

4. Andrews, J., and McGarry, J. M.
A COMMUNITY STUDY OF SMOKING IN PREGNANCY.
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Commonwealth, 79(12): 1057-1073 (27 ref.), 1972.
res. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4802.

A comprehensive survey of smoking habits of 18,631 pregnant women in Cardiff, Wales, is reported. Babies of smokers exhibited an average reduction of 170 grams of birthweight. Prematurity rate was 10.4 percent among smokers and 6.1 percent for non-smokers. Premature labour was experienced by 8.6 percent of smokers and 6.6 percent of non-smokers. The ratio of male to female infants was not affected by the maternal smoking habit. Neonatal death rate was greater for infants of smokers, and the increase in perinatal mortality occurred regardless of maternal age or parity. Placental separation was found to be more common in women who smoked, and may have led to premature labour and placental insufficiency. There appeared also to be some direct adverse influence of maternal smoking on fetal nutrition, which was independent of other factors such as maternal weight or class.

5. Anonymous
ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 225(8): 988 (6 ref.), 1973.
gen. - etio. alcm. - menst. B-4803.

A short summary of current professional opinion about alcoholism in women is presented. The results of recent research indicate that women have a greater tendency than men to drink secretly at home. Drinking women tend to be more anxious and depressed than non-alcoholic women. Although the effects of excessive drinking seem to be similar for both men and women, the author suggests that alcoholism in women is more serious than in men because the addiction is usually hidden.

6. Anonymous
DRUGS AND PREGNANCY.
Canadian Medical Association Journal, 89: 223-224 (0 ref.), 1963.
gen. - preg. & drug. A-3001.

An editorial review of the problem of thalidomide and other teratogenic

drugs and human pregnancy is given. The problems of testing drugs for humans on animals are noted. It is suggested that because of testing problems, extreme caution should be used in the prescribing of any drugs for pregnant women. A suggestion for alternative treatment of nausea and vomiting is given. It is concluded that in all cases the potential benefits of a drug for pregnant women should be weighed against possible damage to the fetus.

7. Anonymous
DRUGS IN PREGNANCY. ARE THEY SAFE?
Consumer Reports, 32: 432-436 (0 ref.), 1967.
gen. - thal. - preg. & drug. B-4804.

The consequences of the thalidomide tragedies are reviewed. Problems of testing drugs on pregnant animals are discussed. Major kinds of damage which can result from drugs taken by women during pregnancy are outlined. A seven-point guideline to the common-sense use of drugs during pregnancy is suggested. It is concluded that the great majority of malformations to the fetus are caused by factors other than drugs. However, drug-caused malformations are avoidable if caution and a common-sense approach is used by the woman and her physician.

8. Anonymous
METHADONE AND PREGNANCY.
STASH Capsules, 5(6): 4 pp (40 ref.), 1973.
rev.; preg. & drug. - presc. prac. - lact. - preg. & metha. - congen. anom. B-4805.

Major findings relating to methadone effects in mothers of newborn infants are outlined from a survey of scientific and technical literature on methadone from its introduction in the 1940's to 1973. It is noted that from the studies presently available, methadone does not seem to have teratogenic qualities or to be damaging to the chromosomes. A number of issues yet to be fully researched are outlined and the lack of significant research is noted.

9. Anonymous
NEONATAL BEHAVIOUR AND MATERNAL BARBITURATES.
British Medical Journal, 4: 63-64 (12 ref.), 1972.
gen. - preg. & barb. - neo. withd. syn. B-4806.

Symptoms of withdrawal syndrome in infants born to mothers addicted to opiates are described in detail. Recommended treatment to prevent infant mortality is presented. The author reports on a study of 13 infants whose

mothers ingested barbiturates, either as part of addiction or by prescription from their doctors. These neonates were compared with 13 others born to heroin addicts. Babies affected by barbiturate ingestion were fully grown and showed no respiratory depression. No significant difference was noted between offspring of addicts and those of mothers who ingested barbiturates as sedatives or anti-convulsants. Babies born to heroin addicts were below normal birth weight. The conclusion reached is that caution must rule the prescription of barbiturates to women of childbearing age.

10. Anonymous
REFLECTIONS FOR SMOKING MOTHERS.
Food and Cosmetics Toxicology, 11: 671-674 (20 ref.), 1973.
rev.; smok. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4807.

Brief summaries of current research into cigarette smoking during pregnancy is presented. As well as lower birth weight in offspring of smoking mothers, a Scandinavian study reports head and shoulder circumference to be smaller. Smoking was related also to a reduction in placental weight. An increase of fetal and neonatal mortality has been associated with maternal smoking. No evidence of physical or mental handicap at 7 years of age has been found in offspring of smoking mothers.

11. Anonymous
SMOKING HAZARD TO THE FETUS.
British Medical Journal, 1(5850): 369-370 (18 ref.), 1973.
gen. - carb. mono. - preg. & smok. - carboxy. - fet. grow. retard. - hypox. B-4808.

Current research which indicates the adverse effects of maternal cigarette smoking on the fetus is reviewed. The increased carbon monoxide in the blood of smoking mothers appears responsible for the growth retardation of infants. An increasing incidence of spontaneous abortion among smokers has been determined. Controversy still exists over the question of intellectual handicap caused by maternal smoking. One study observed that children at seven years of age exhibited intellectual impairment. Another research group found no evidence of physical or mental handicap at seven years of age but did determine a progressive increase in neonatal death among infants of women who smoked more than twenty cigarettes a day. A concerted effort to educate women on the potential dangers of smoking, particularly during pregnancy is suggested.

12. Anonymous
SMOKING, PREGNANCY, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE OFFSPRING.
Nutrition Reviews, 31(5): 143-145 (10 ref.), 1973.
gen. - carb. mono. - preg. & smok. B-4809.

Current research findings about cigarette smoking during pregnancy and the adverse effects on the fetus are discussed. Carbon monoxide, a component of tobacco smoke is a toxic agent for the fetus. Fetal growth retardation appears to be directly related to the concentration of carboxyhemoglobin in maternal blood. In a study of 120 women who smoked during pregnancy, and a matched control group, it was noted that 73 percent of white women smoked while only 54 percent of black women did so. Babies of smokers are on the average 250 grams lighter at birth than offspring of non-smokers.

13. Anonymous
SMOKING, PREGNANCY AND PUBLICITY.
Nature, 245: 61 (0 ref.), 1973.
gen. - preg. & smok. B-4810.

An editorial review of recent research concerning smoking and pregnancy is presented. Current findings are that non-smokers have heavier babies less prone to perinatal fatalities and that the death rate is 30 percent higher for offspring of heavy smokers than for non-smokers. In addition, those who start smoking during pregnancy tend to have lighter babies and more fatalities, while those who quit smoking have heavier babies and less fatalities. It is urged that further research be conducted to verify these findings, particularly for the sake of the pregnant woman who is not yet convinced to quit smoking. Until absolute data is available, a pregnant woman should not be unduly pressured to quit smoking if she has found it difficult to break her addiction; stress caused in this manner can cause further health problems for both mother and fetus.

14. Antoine, D. V.
WOMEN AND CIGARETTE SMOKING.
Delaware Medical Journal, 43: 176 (1 ref.), 1971.
gen. - smok. - preg. & smok. B-4811.

A report that there had been a large increase in women smokers is discussed. The report noted that 1/3 of all women of childbearing age smoke and that this number is increasing. The effects of smoking during pregnancy are reviewed and the possible effects on children of smoking by mothers is considered. It is concluded that smoking among women is a particularly serious health threat because of the influence of mothers on their children both before and after birth.

15. Apgar, V.
DRUGS IN PREGNANCY.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 190(9): 840-841
(9 ref.), 1964.
gen. - preg. & drug. A-3002.

The author reviews current research on fetal damage due to various drugs ingested by the mother during pregnancy. Ninety-two percent of women have at least one drug prescribed during pregnancy and 3. 9% are given ten or more. In order to establish accurate knowledge about the significance of prenatal drug use, women must be interviewed before the eighth week of pregnancy. In addition it is suggested that physicians should restrict prescribing drugs to women of childbearing age, and women in this group should refrain from self-medication. A chart listing fetal abnormalities according to drugs ingested is included.

16. Arafat, I. , and Yorburg, B.
DRUG USE AND THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF COLLEGE WOMEN.
Journal of Sex Research, 9(1): 21-29 (21 ref.), 1972.
surv. - coll. w. - ill. drug use - sex. behav. B-4812.

A study of the relationship between drug use and heterosexual behaviour of college women is reported. Using a random sample the relationships of frequency and type of drug use, to attitudes toward premarital sexual behaviour, to incidence of intercourse and to degree and kind of experience with different partners were examined. In addition, the effect of marijuana on the subjective experience of sexual intercourse was investigated. Results indicated a strong positive relationship between drug use and freedom of sexual behaviour. Sexual behaviour was affected more strongly by religious identification than by drug use. It is concluded that although liberal attitudes toward promiscuity were expressed, only a minority of drug users exhibited the promiscuous pattern.

17. Astrup, P. , Trolle, D. , Olsen, H. M. , and Kjeldsen, K.
EFFECT OF MODERATE CARBON-MONOXIDE EXPOSURE ON FETAL DEVELOPMENT.
Lancet, 2: 1220-1222 (12 ref.), 1972.
res. - carb. mono. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. - carboxy. B-4813.

The authors describe a study to determine the effect of carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke on the human fetus. A group of 176 pregnant women smokers were compared with 177 matched non-smokers. All offspring of both groups were born at the clinic and birthweights were measured. No congenital malformaties on perinatal deaths occurred among the babies delivered. Infants born to cigarette smokers were significantly smaller

than those of the control group. The results indicate that carbon-monoxide in cigarette smoke reduces fetal growth due to the deprival of oxygen.

18. Auken, K., and Arntzen, B.
ON GROUP THERAPY OF MEDICINE AND ALCOHOL ABUSING WOMEN.
Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 169(Suppl.): 400-401 (0 ref.), 1963.
gen. - med. ab. - group ther. - treatm. alcm. A-3003.

A group therapy program for women who abused medicine is described. The feeling of solidarity that developed and the need to live up to the standards of the group is discussed. After 14 months of treatment, five patients had had no relapses and two patients had had one relapse, each. It is concluded that the good prognosis obtained for one half the patients was a good result for the program though the size of the sample was too small to make generalisations concerning group therapy.

19. Bacon, M. F.
MALE PRIDE AND THE ALCOHOLIC WIFE.
Maryland State Medical Journal, 14: 69-70 (0 ref.), 1965.
gen. - spous. - etio. alcm. B-4814.

The counter-productive effects of male pride and bitterness to the cure of a wife's alcoholism are discussed. The author notes that a husband's reaction to the alcoholism of his wife often centres around the resentment of the effects of the wife's alcoholism on the home and friends. Treatment is only sought as a last resort when the situation becomes unbearable to the husband. It is suggested that only a change of attitude by the husband and a good deal of patience and effort can contribute to the wife's recovery.

20. Baer, D. J.
SEX DIFFERENCES IN SMOKING ATTITUDE, BEHAVIOR, AND BELIEFS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS.
Journal of Psychology, 64: 249-255 (14 ref.), 1966.
res. - coll. w. - smok. - sex diff.; smok. B-4815.

A study was conducted to compare college male and female heavy smokers, light-moderate smokers, former smokers and non-smokers with regard to smoking attitude, behaviour and beliefs. Results indicated that male heavy smokers had a significantly more favourable attitude to smoking than female heavy smokers. In addition, female heavy smokers reported a less favourable attitude to smoking than male light-moderate smokers. More females than males indicated an overall concern with the effects of smoking on health. The author concludes that female smokers differ from male smokers both in type of smoking experiences and in satisfaction

received from smoking. It is suggested that the differences in behaviour and motivation found in the study indicate a need for different approaches to the procedures which encourage males and females to quit smoking.

21. Bahr, H. M., and Garrett, G. R.
DRINKING AND HOMELESSNESS.
In: Bahr, H. M., and Garrett, G. R. Disaffiliation Among Urban Women.
New York: Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research,
pp. 182-223 (102 ref.), 1971.
book - homel. w. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4816.

As a part of a larger study of homelessness among women this chapter reviews the existing literature on female alcoholism and problem drinking. Information on demographic characteristics, family and early backgrounds, marital status, and characteristics of alcoholism among women are discussed. The implications from existing knowledge of the study of alcoholism among homeless women are considered. The authors note that antecedent and consequent conditions of alcoholism in women are likely and vary among alcoholic populations. It is suggested that a comparison of homeless male and female alcoholics can provide evidence concerning differences in the etiology of male and female alcoholics and shed light on the importance of socio-economic factors of alcoholism.

22. Bahr, H. M., and Garrett, G. R.
DRINKING PATTERNS OF HOMELESS WOMEN.
In: Bahr, H. M., and Garrett, G. R. Disaffiliation Among Urban Women.
New York: Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research,
pp. 261-308 (30 ref.), 1971.
book - homel. w. - etio. alcm. - drink prac. B-4817.

The drinking behaviour of women at a shelter for homeless women is described and compared to the drinking behaviour of a group of homeless men. Factors considered in the study include the extent of drinking, lifetime drinking patterns, characteristics of drinking, drinking companions, age of first drink and onset of heavy drinking. The antecedents and concomitants of heavy drinking are discussed. Heavy drinkers are analysed concerning family size, family stability, residential mobility and patterns of affiliation. Homeless women were found to be younger than homeless men, poorer, more likely to be native born and more likely to have been married at least once. Patterns of affiliation were similar in both homeless men and women. Drinking appears to be as characteristic among homeless women as it is among homeless men though the men are more likely to be heavier drinkers. In many women, a crisis event seems to have precipitated homelessness and in some cases drinking. The authors suggest further research concerning types of personal crisis and nature

of the response.

23. Bai, J., Greenwald, E., Caterini, H., and Kaminetzky, H. A.
DRUG-RELATED MENSTRUAL ABERRATIONS.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, 44(5): 713-719 (9 ref.), 1974.
res. - drug. ab. - menst. B-4818.

Gynecologic abnormalities, particularly menstrual aberrations, infertility and dysmenorrhea have been frequently diagnosed among female drug users. Careful general physical examinations, pelvic evaluations and laboratory studies were carried out on forty patients at a detoxification unit. In all cases, the drug used was heroin, taken intravenously. Menstrual aberrations were noted in 80 percent of the sample. Changes in sexual behaviour were frequent; 60 percent reported diminished libido. 90 percent of the group indicated infertility. Most patients regained normal menstrual function within 3 months of cessation of drug use.

24. Baldinger, R., Goldsmith, B. M., Capel, W. C., and Stewart, G. T.
POT SMOKERS, JUNKIES, AND SQUARES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FEMALE VALUES.
International Journal of the Addictions, 7(1): 153-166 (7 ref.), 1972.
res. - coll. w. - h. add. - mari. B-4819.

A comparison of attitudes and values is made between a group of college users of marijuana and three other groups: college non-users, non-college heroin addicts, and non-college non-users. Significant differences were indicated between college users and non-users and college users and non-college heroin users. Differences were also found between college marijuana users and non-college non-users. Heroin users were found to have traditional views of most values. Non-college non-users were more conventional than college users but appeared less conventional than both college non-users and heroin users. The authors conclude that the marijuana smokers are the one group significantly different. It is suggested that rather than the drug being a causal agent, it has become a symbol of non-traditional attitudes to values.

25. Ball, J. C., Levine, B. K., Demaree, R. G., and Neman, J. E.
PRETREATMENT CRIMINALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE DRUG ABUSE PATIENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Addictive Diseases, 1(4): 481-489 (9 ref.), 1975.
res. - drug add. - crim. - sex diff.; drug use B-4820.

A study of the differences in criminal behaviour among male and female drug abuse patients was conducted using data from the National Data Bank

of treatment data at the Institute of Behavioral Research in Fort Worth, Texas. Data on arrest histories, convictions, incarcerations and illegal means of support were investigated for 42, 293 patients who had been admitted to 50 treatment centres from 1969 to 1973. The predominant population was male and males were found to be more seriously involved in crime than females. However, extensive histories of involvement in criminal lifestyles were found for both men and women. It is concluded that treatment of continual drug users must include penal rehabilitation in addition to treatment for use of drugs.

26. Balter, M. B., Levine, J., and Manheimer, D. I.
CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF THE EXTENT OF ANTI-ANXIETY/SEDATIVE DRUG USE.
New England Journal of Medicine, 290(14): 769-774 (6 ref.), 1974.
surv. - psyther. drug. - sed. - tranq. B-3512.

The results of a study on medical drug use in nine European countries are discussed. Using standard household survey and sampling techniques data were obtained on the extent of anti-anxiety/sedative drug use and attitudes toward such drugs. Rates of use varied from 10% to 17%. In every country surveyed the rate of use was greater for females than for males. The authors discuss results of the survey and compare them to results of a similar survey in the United States. It is concluded that data on prevalence of drug use are not sufficient. It is also necessary to examine the quality of diagnosis and appropriateness of prescribing that caused such use.

27. Barnes, G. G., and Noble, P.
DEPRIVATION AND DRUG ADDICTION. A STUDY OF A VULNERABLE SUB-GROUP.
British Journal of Social Work, 2(3): 299-311 (18 ref.), 1972.
surv. - drug. add. - ill. drug use - delinq. B-4821.

A study is described which aimed to establish whether a progression occurs from use of "soft", non-narcotic drugs to narcotic and intravenous drugs. The sample chosen was made up of 227 drug-taking admissions to a London remand home for girls, and 100 non-drug-taking controls. The mean age of the subjects was 16.1 years. They were categorized as follows: narcotic group, who were using narcotics on admission; progressor group, who were using non-narcotic drugs on admission but who had used narcotics during the follow-up period; non-progressor group, who took non-narcotic drugs on admission but did not progress to narcotics. Information about the subjects' family backgrounds, education, police records and psychological assessment were collected. Findings indicate that a young person who both uses illicit drugs and has a history of court appearances exhibits considerable risk for future progression to narcotic use. Items most

useful in distinguishing those of narcotic, progressor, and non-narcotic groups, are those relating to prior personality abnormality, prior psychiatric referral, and difficulty in relating to peers. These differences are of prognostic importance and may aid in identifying potential narcotic abuse.

28. Belafsky, H. A., Breslow, S., Hirsch, L. M., Shangold, J. E., and Stahl, M. B.
MEPROBAMATE DURING PREGNANCY.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, 34(3): 378-386 (19 ref.), 1969.
res. - mepro. - preg. & drug. B-2886.

A retrospective study of 6,337 patients treated in a private obstetric practice from 1955 to 1962 is reported. Of the total population, 735 women had been given meprobamate as a tranquillizer for neurotic and psychosomatic symptoms during pregnancy. Results of pregnancy were correlated for age, race, pregnancy history and time of drug treatment. Comparisons of results between women who did receive meprobamate and women who did not, showed no evidence for any adverse effects due to the drug. The incidence of teratism, fetal mortality and abnormal birth did not exceed the normal percentages of such occurrences in the general population. Follow-up studies with more than half of the women indicated no subsequent problems which could suggest developmental defects. The authors note that the proportion of abnormal births for both groups was lower than the incidence reported in other populations.

29. Belfer, M. L., Shader, R. I., Carroll, M., and Harmatz, J. S.
ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN.
Archives of General Psychiatry, 25: 540-544 (33 ref.), 1971.
res. - etio. alcm. - menst. B-4822.

Previous literature on women and alcoholism is reviewed. The purpose of the present research was to provide further insight on the association between alcoholism and menstrual function in women and to investigate some personality test correlates. Thirty-four alcoholic women and ten wives of alcoholics were included in the study. Sixty-seven percent of menstruating women and forty-six percent of non-menstruating women felt their drinking related to their menstrual cycle and indicated that drinking began or increased in the premenstruum. Results of the study indicated that the alcoholic women were significantly more anxious and depressed than the non-alcoholic women. The results of the study are compared with other studies of alcoholic women. It is suggested that a sub-group of alcoholic women may exist for whom the pattern of alcoholism could be interrupted by the administration of anti-anxiety drugs in the premenstruum.

30. Bell, D. S., and Trethowan, W. H.
AMPHETAMINE ADDICTION AND DISTURBED SEXUALITY.
Archives of General Psychiatry, 4: 74-78 (12 ref.), 1961.
res. - amph. - sex. behav. A-3007.

Amphetamine addiction as it affects sexuality in 14 drug users is discussed. The influence of amphetamines is largely related to a pre-existing sexual adjustment. Regression to an infantile level of sexual behaviour led to perverse trends becoming overt or exaggerated for some addicts. Contradictions among reported significant effects of amphetamines are reviewed. The findings concur with the hypothesis that amphetamine increases the libidinal drive.

31. Berezin, F. C., and Roth, N. R.
SOME FACTORS AFFECTING THE DRINKING PRACTICES OF 383 COLLEGE WOMEN IN A COEDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 11: 212-221 (10 ref.), 1950.
res. - coll. w. - drink. prac. A-3005.

A study to examine significant social factors influencing drinking practices of college women is described. The subjects were questioned regarding the influence of religion on drinking, the effects of membership in a sorority on drinking habits, and residence in a college town as a factor in place or frequency of alcohol consumption. Findings showed that drinking women had a higher average number of dates than non-drinkers. Religious affiliation definitely appeared to be associated with drinking habits; Jewish women began drinking (on religious occasions) earlier than non-Jewish women. Different teachings about alcohol consumption in various churches affected subsequent social drinking practices. Sorority members drank more often in social situations than non-sorority women. Women whose homes were in the college town drank less frequently than those who were newcomers.

32. Bignami, G., Bovet, D., Bovet-Nitti, F., and Rosnati, V.
DRUGS AND CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES.
Lancet, 2: 1333 (0 ref.), 1962.
lett. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. A-3006.

A letter to the editor reports on incidents of fetal damage resulting from ingestion of specific drugs during pregnancy. Caution is stressed by physicians who note that the teratogenicity of many drugs has not yet been established. Careful research is still required before absolute understanding of adverse drug reactions can be announced. Until definitive information is available, pregnant women should avoid drug ingestion, particularly in the first trimester of pregnancy.

33. Blatman, S.
METHADONE EFFECTS ON PREGNANCY AND THE NEWBORN.
In: Dupont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S. (Chairmen), Fifth National Conference on Methadone Treatment Proceedings, 2: 842-845 (0 ref.), 1973.
book - neo. - preg. & metha. B-4824.

A review of the effects of methadone treatment on pregnant addicts and their offspring is presented. Spontaneous abortion had not occurred signigicantly among pregnant women treated with methadone. Withdrawal symptomatology in infants born to women maintained on methadone approximates the symptomatology in heroin-users. Birthweight patterns in both groups are similar during the newborn period. Difficulties in follow-up of offspring of addicted mothers are noted; after hospital discharge, the disorganized life style of the mother seldom allows for recurring contact with health professionals.

34. Bleyer, W. A., Au, W. Y. W., Lange, W. A., Sr., and Raisz, L. G.
STUDIES ON THE DETECTION OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN THE NEWBORN. I. FETAL EXPOSURE TO MATERNAL MEDICATION.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 213(12): 2046-2048
(5 ref.), 1970.
res. - neo. - asp. - preg. & drug. B-4825.

Previous medical research has established that prenatal medication crosses the placenta to affect the fetus, with potential adverse drug reactions being a considerable risk. This report explains the effective use of a maternal medication diary to record all drugs ingested during pregnancy. The diary's design is illustrated for doctors who wish to implement similar medication record-keeping among their patients. The acceptability of the diary was tested by sixty-seven women during the last trimester of pregnancy. Next to vitamins the most commonly used drugs were aspirin (69% of patients) and antacids (60% of patients). The authors' success with the diary should facilitate accurate research into fetal damage from prenatal drug use.

35. Bleyer, W. A., and Breckenridge, R. T.
STUDIES ON THE DETECTION OF ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS IN THE NEWBORN. II. THE EFFECTS OF PRENATAL ASPIRIN ON NEWBORN HEMOSTASIS.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 213(12): 2049-2053,
(19 ref.), 1970.
res. - neo. - preg. & drug. B-4826.

The authors report on the effects of drug ingestion during pregnancy as manifest in the newborn. Accurate prenatal medication records were

collected through use of a maternal diary. Forty-three newborn infants were examined during the study. Two potentially adverse drug effects were noted in fourteen infants whose mothers had ingested aspirin as long as two weeks before delivery. Until further clinical results can be determined the authors advise restriction of aspirin during the last month of gestation.

36. Blinick, G.
MENSTRUAL FUNCTION AND PREGNANCY IN NARCOTICS ADDICTS TREATED WITH METHADONE.
Nature, 219: 180 (5 ref.), 1968.
gen. - h. add. - menst. - preg. & metha. B-4827.

Observations of the gynecologic function in a number of narcotics addicts who had volunteered for treatment are reported. Results of a methadone maintenance programme appeared to be a reinstatement of regular menstrual function for 43 of 50 women observed. The results of eight pregnancies are discussed. The author concluded that there was minimal evidence of withdrawal syndrome for the five live infants and no therapy was required.

37. Blinick, G., Wallach, R. C., and Jerez, E.
PREGNANCY IN NARCOTICS ADDICTS TREATED BY MEDICAL WITHDRAWAL.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 105(7): 997-1003 (31 ref.), 1969.
res. - preg. & h. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. - medic. withd. B-4828.

Literature on narcotic addiction and pregnancy is reviewed briefly. A study of 100 consecutive narcotic addicts delivered at Beth Israel Hospital in New York is reported. Of the 100 pregnancies, there were one set of live twins, 99 singleton live births, and one still birth. Major effects associated with narcotics were low birth weight, meconium and breech presentations. Other problems with infants did not appear to be significantly increased. Other factors associated with narcotic addiction (e. g. poor nutrition) may be implicated in the findings. It is concluded that the relation of low birthweight to future health and development is unknown.

38. Blinick, G.
FERTILITY OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS AND EFFECTS OF ADDICTION ON THE OFFSPRING.
Social Biology, 18(Suppl.): S34-S39 (14 ref.), 1971.
res. - h. add. - fert. - preg. & h. - birthwt. - congen. anom. B-4829.

The problems of methadone treatment for detoxification versus methadone maintenance are discussed. Women on a program of methadone maintenance were found to resume a normal menstrual cycle from 2 to 8 months after beginning treatment. Prematurity and low birth weight were found to occur frequently in babies born to women on the methadone maintenance program. However, no congenital abnormalities were found. Normal physical and intellectual development was seen in infants on follow-up visits. The author notes that follow-up of infants born to narcotic addicts is easier when the woman is being maintained on methadone than it is for women who have merely been detoxified and have returned to their former habit.

39. Blinick, G., Jerez, E., and Wallach, R. C.
METHADONE MAINTENANCE, PREGNANCY, AND PROGENY.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 225(5): 477-479
(9 ref.), 1973.
res. - neo. - preg. & metha. - birthwt. - neo. withd. syn. B-4830.

The results of the pregnancies of 105 narcotic addicted women on a methadone maintenance program are discussed. The births showed no significant defects that could be attrubuted to methadone. Follow-up studies showed normal growth and development of children born to mothers who had been treated with methadone during the pregnancies. The authors suggest that recent reports of increased withdrawal symptoms in babies born to women maintained on methadone may actually be attributable to multiple drug use (e. g. amphetamines, barbiturates, alcohol, tranquilizers, etc.). They conclude that the current evidence indicates that women are capable of normal menstrual patterns, conception, pregnancy and delivery of healthy babies while on methadone maintenance. Further studies are in progress.

40. Blinick, G., Inturrisi, C. E., Jerez, E., and Wallach, R. C.
METHADONE ASSAYS IN PREGNANT WOMEN AND PROGENY.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 121(5): 617-621
(22 ref.), 1975.
res. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-4831.

A study to determine if methadone crosses the placenta and enters fetal fluids is reported. Methadone levels were tested in maternal plasma and urine and compared to levels in the amniotic fluid, cord blood, fetal urine, and breast milk. There was no simple relationship between urinary methadone levels in the neonate and the intensity of withdrawal. The effects of multiple drug use are considered. The currently evolving pattern of licit and illicit methadone use is discussed as a possible cause of severe withdrawal symptoms. The authors suggest that further study of the effects of multiple drug abuse is needed.

41. Blumenthal, S., Bergner, L., and Nelson, F.
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT OF INFANTS ASSOCIATED WITH MATERNAL HEROIN USE.
Health Service Reports, 88: 416-418 (7 ref.), 1973.
res. - preg. & h. - birthwt. B-4832.

The frequency with which narcotic addicts bore infants of low birth weight during heroin epidemics between 1966-67 and between 1970-71 is reported. Babies of low birth weight were born to narcotics addicts four times more frequently than to normal mothers. Incidence of low birth weight among infants of narcotic-using mothers is examined in relation to ethnic group and to age. Other problems associated with infants of narcotics addicts are discussed briefly. The authors conclude that an excess of undersized infants with all the problems associated with low birth weight must be added to the many other social costs of heroin use.

42. Boothroyd, W. E.
THE FEMALE DRUG ADDICT: A PROFILE.
Addictions, 10(2): 36-41 (0 ref.), 1963.
gen. - drug add. - crim. A-3007.

The author presents a detailed description of the average female drug addict in Toronto in 1963. Included are personality traits, social history, and psychological factors leading to drug dependency. The implications of specific qualities of female drug use for therapists are emphasized.

43. Borgman, R. D.
MEDICATION ABUSE BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.
Social Casework, 54: 526-532 (6 ref.), 1973.
surv. - midd. w. - med. ab. B-3629.

Twenty-three women who had abused prescription medicines were treated over a period of three years by a community health centre. The personalities and family relationships of these women are discussed. The women were found to have a combination of strong ego maturity and regressive types of behaviour associated with dependence on their families, and unhappy relationships with their families. The author concludes that the women were able to benefit from constructive help towards self-determination and alternative satisfying activities to medication abuse.

44. Brahen, L. S.
HOUSEWIFE DRUG ABUSE.
Journal of Drug Education, 3(1): 13-24 (7 ref.), 1973.
gen. - hous. wiv. - med. ab. - psytrop. drug. - presc. prac. B-3346.

The abuse of legal drugs by housewives is discussed. It is noted that women use less marijuana, heroin, cocaine, L. S. D., and other non-medical substances than men. However, women are over-represented among users of tranquillizers, anti-depressants, strong sedatives, diet pills, and strong analgesics. The author notes the tendency of some women to obtain prescriptions for the same drug from several physicians thereby obtaining a larger than normal supply. Summaries are provided of the effects of several types of commonly abused psychotropic drugs including minor tranquillizers, major tranquillizers, antidepressants, etc. Amphetamines and barbiturates, their medical uses and their effectiveness are discussed in detail. It is suggested that newer drugs with fewer side effects and less abuse potential should be used in place of amphetamines and barbiturates.

45. Braxton, E. R., and Yonker, R. J.
DOES BEING URBAN, POOR, BLACK, OR FEMALE AFFECT YOUTH'S KNOWLEDGE AND/OR ATTITUDES RELATING TO DRUGS?
Journal of School Health, 43(3): 185-188 (0 ref.), 1973.
surv. - ill. drug use - drug edu. - rac. diff. - sex diff.; drug use B-4833.

A questionnaire to collect data about knowledge of drugs and attitudes towards people involved with drugs was administered to 569 students in grades ranging from 5 to 11, in five cities. Variables assessed were socio-economic level, race, grade, sex, recency of drug education and size of city. No significant differences were found between levels of knowledge of drugs and the sex of the students. Students from cities with a population over one-half million scored poorly on level of knowledge compared with students from middle and small sized cities. Groups with a majority of white students and groups from an advantaged socio-economic class scored better on level of drug knowledge than groups predominantly non-white or from disadvantaged classes. The authors discuss possible bias which could have affected results (e. g. differences in reading ability may have affected answers) and suggest ways of improving on the questionnaire. The implications of the survey are outlined and it is suggested that better education and better service to youth could result from a comprehensive data collection program relating to the whole drug picture.

46. Brazelton, T. B.
EFFECT OF PRENATAL DRUGS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF THE NEONATE.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 126(9): 95-100 (34 ref.), 1970.
gen. - neo. - preg. & drug. B-2690.

A number of intrauterine influences on neonatal behaviour are reviewed. The effects of hormone treatments and dietary deficiencies are discussed.

The author cites studies and cases of chromosomal damage resulting from drug abuse by the mothers. Tranquillizers and other medications given during delivery affect initial weight gain, response to nursing, and early learning tasks of the neonate. The author suggests that pediatricians and psychiatrists must work together to document more thoroughly the use of drugs, diets and hormones during pregnancy.

47. Brecher, E. M., and the Editors of Consumer Reports
WHAT KINDS OF PEOPLE USED OPIATES?
In: Brecher, E. M., and the Editors of Consumer Reports, eds. Licit and Illicit Drugs, Boston: Little, Brown & Co., pp. 17-20 (17 ref.), 1972.
book - opiat. - hist. drug. dep. B-4834.

The use of opiates by women in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is reviewed. The effects of the 1914 Harrison Act on widespread opiate use by women is noted. The changing character of opiate users from the 19th century to the 1960's is discussed. It is suggested that studies which purport to describe the personality or character of opiate users are only valid for a particular time, place and set of laws.

48. Brecher, E. M., and the Editors of Consumer Reports
SCOPE OF DRUG USE.
In: Brecher, E. M., and the Editors of Consumer Reports, eds. Licit and Illicit Drugs, Boston: Little, Brown & Co., pp. 475-481 (18 ref.), 1972.
book - caff. - psytrop. drug. B-4835.

The extent of use of various psychoactive drugs, legal and illegal, is discussed. The percentage of users of caffeine, nicotine, alcohol and psychoactive prescription drugs is broken down into male and female sections. It is noted that women smoke fewer cigarettes than men, more men than women are heavy or very heavy drinkers. More women than men use prescription psychoactive drugs.

49. Brenner, B.
ALCOHOLISM AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 28(3): 517-528 (11 ref.), 1967.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4836.

To determine the extent of mortality from accidents among alcoholics, the author compared accidental dealths among 1,343 alcoholics to the expected rate based on age and sex-specific death rates for residents in the same geographical area. The subjects were chosen from admissions to California treatment centres between 1954 - 1957. Those studied were followed from their date of admission until 1961, a total of 7,289 person-

years. Women contributed 1, 401 of these years. There were 217 deaths among the 1, 343 subjects, 35 of which were accidental. During the time period of the study, alcoholics were seven times as likely to be victims of accidental death. Women alcoholics had an accidental death rate nearly sixteen times the expected rate and male alcoholics six times the expected rate. The high death rate among women is attributed to accidental poisoning with barbiturates taken in conjunction with alcohol. The high rate of accidental deaths among alcoholics is influenced by their lifestyle, personality, general health, and medical treatment when injured, as well as the immediate effects of alcohol.

50. Briscoe, O. V., and Hinterberger, H.
A SURVEY OF THE USAGE OF AMPHETAMINES IN PARTS OF THE SYDNEY COMMUNITY.
Medical Journal of Australia, 1(12): 480-485 (13 ref.), 1968.
res. - amph. B-4837.

A review of statistics of known amphetamine use is presented. To assess amphetamine ingestion in Sydney, a highly selected population of 8, 754 subjects from 16 institutions was sampled over 12 months. From the subjects, 1, 577 urine specimens were collected and analyzed; 102 urine samples indicated positive results, or 6.6 percent of the population studied. The male to female ratio for positively reacting specimens was 5 percent; this sex difference can be seen most clearly in the hospitals and prisons studied. The source of amphetamines for the sample was not established; whether they were obtained through prescriptions or illegal purchases would give reason for concern.

51. Brooke, E. M., and Glatt, M. M.
MORE AND MORE BARBITURATES.
Medicine, Science and the Law, 4: 277-282 (12 ref.), 1964.
res. - barb. - suic. A-3008.

A review of suicide and accidental deaths in Britain, due to barbiturate poisoning, is presented. The average number of annual deaths due to barbiturate overdose increased for suicides, from 104 during 1941 - 1950 to 735 during 1958 - 1962, and for accidental deaths from 60 to 285. Since 1943, the female suicide rate has exceeded the male rate. Women aged 45 - 64 have exhibited the highest rate for barbiturate poisoning.

52. Brummit, H.
OBSERVATIONS ON DRUG ADDICTS IN A HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN.
Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 9: 62-70
(0 ref.), 1963.
gen. - drug add. - crim. A-3009.

Statistics and impressions of female drug addicts at the New York House of Detention are discussed. The author notes an alarming increase in the number of drug addicts and an obvious failure in treatment methods. The single common factor contributing to drug addiction is an unhappy home environment; many addicts come from broken homes and the majority had brutal parents. Most female addicts were troubled throughout their lives by a conflict centered on one parent from whom approval was desperately sought, but never gained. Ninety-five percent of the women admitted were between 27 and 31 years of age. Beyond the age of 40, women have generally given up the habit. The program and treatment procedure of the Home are discussed and reasons for failure are analyzed.

53. Burbank, F.
U. S. LUNG CANCER DEATH RATES BEGIN TO RISE PROPORTIONATELY MORE RAPIDLY FOR FEMALES THAN FOR MALES: A DOSE-RESPONSE EFFECT?
Journal of Chronic Diseases, 25: 473-479 (13 ref.), 1972.
res. - smok. - lung canc. B-4838.

It has often been argued that the steady increase in the ratio of male to female lung cancer death belies the fact that cigarette smoking causes cancer. Using lung cancer death rates from 1950 to 1968, per capita consumption of cigarette tobacco and estimates of percentage of current male and female smokers from 1920 to 1968, the author indicates that, in fact, the incidence of lung cancer deaths has increased proportionately more rapidly for women than for men recently. The data suggest that the difference between the number of male and female lung cancer deaths is a function of the extent of past cigarette tobacco use. The author notes that the increased number of women who smoke will probably cause the number of female lung cancer deaths to rise proportionately more than the male lung cancer death rate until the ratio becomes equal.

54. Burton, C. K.
FEMALE ALCOHOLISM.
Vancouver: The Research Department, The Alcoholism Foundation of British Columbia, 18 pp. (22 ref.), 1973.
book - etio. alcm. - sex diff. ; alcm. B-4839.

The literature concerning women alcoholics is reviewed in detail. The literature is surveyed under a number of headings including: general comparisons and categories, etiology (family history, personality factors and traits, the "greater pathology" hypothesis, precipitating factors) and implications for treatment. The author concludes that the literature has a number of significant limitations regarding a definitive view of female alcoholism. Problems with the methods and types of studies prevent a sharply focused view of alcoholism in women as well as an understanding of etiological differences between male and female alcoholics. The existing evidence concerning differences in male and female alcoholics is summarized and implications for treatment are suggested.

55. Busch, H., Körmendy, E., and Feuerlein, W.
PARTNERS OF FEMALE ALCOHOLICS.
British Journal of Addiction, 68: 179-184 (21 ref.), 1973.
res. - spous. B-4840.

Psychological and sociological data on 19 partners of female alcoholics were collected and compared with a control group of 19 persons. The personal and social situations of these subjects were examined as well as the development of the marital relationship and the present marital relationship. Although early stages of the marriages for both subjects and controls were similar, the marriage of the subjects had shifted to a pattern of male dominance after the alcoholic addiction of the wife. Male partners of the subjects were no more likely than those of the controls to abuse alcoholic beverages. No differences in I. Q. or scores of neuroticism appeared between the two groups of women. The authors discuss their results in relation to a number of other studies.

56. Cahalan, D., Cisin, I. H., and Crossley, H. M.
AMERICAN DRINKING PRACTICES.
New Brunswick: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 260 pp.
(72 ref.), 1969.
book - drink. prac. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4841.

This monograph reports the findings of a full-scale survey based upon a national probability sample of persons aged 21 years or older and living in the United States. The data collected during 1964-1965 was the result of 2746 interviews which covered the following topics: 1) estimates of the amount of drinking by various demographic and social characteristics; 2) specificity of beverage consumed: wine, beer, or spirit; 3) circumstances related to drinking; 4) retrospective reports of changes in amount of drinking; 5) drinking effects and problems; 6) opinions of drinking; 7) personality measurements; and 8) characteristics of escape drinkers. Among the variables analyzed by sex, it was demonstrated that higher proportions

of men than women were drinkers and also drank more. A high incidence of heavy drinking for both men and women was shown for the ages 45 to 49, and for the single, divorced, or separated persons. Women heavy drinkers (5 per cent of all women) had higher scores on the Alienation scale and were more likely to qualify as escape drinkers. The authors conclude with a discussion of the implications of this study and suggestions for the direction that future research should take.

57. Calef, V.
ALCOHOLISM AND ORNITHOPHOBIA IN WOMEN.
Psychoanalytic Quarterly, 36: 584-587 (0 ref.), 1967.
gen. - spous. - ornith. B-4842.

A possible relationship between drinking and bird phobia as symptoms of a psychiatric syndrome in women is reported. The syndrome is outlined in relation to women who have intensive subjective fears of insanity and severe masturbatory conflict which appear rooted in feelings of disappointment with and abandonment by their mother. The fear of birds associated with alcoholism is discussed as a regressive solution which seeks repression by an outside agency.

58. Cary, W.
"COLD TURKEY" IN THE NEWBORN.
Medical Journal of Australia, 1: 361-363 (8 ref.), 1972.
gen. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. B-4843.

A review of literature about narcotic addiction in pregnant women and subsequent neonatal withdrawal syndrome is presented. The clinical manifestations of withdrawal are described. To illustrate the syndrome, details of a case study are reported. It is noted that mortality rate is untreated cases of neonatal withdrawal can be as high as 70 percent. Various forms of treatment are suggested.

59. Chambers, C. D.
BARBITURATE-SEDATIVE ABUSE: A STUDY OF PREVALENCE AMONG NARCOTIC ABUSERS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 4(11): 45-57 (9 ref.), 1969.
res. - h. add. - barb. - sed. B-4844.

A study is described which sought to determine if the incidence of barbiturate-sedative abuse and addiction had increased among narcotic abusers, and whether this combination was more frequently found in white or black abusers. One hundred patients admitted to a clinical treatment centre in 1957 were compared with a matched group admitted in 1966. Results indicated that barbiturate addiction and abuse increased significantly,

attributable to a disproportionate increase among black heroin users. Significant race differences in abuse and addiction disappeared by 1966. Data showed that sex was not a significant factor in barbiturate abuse or addiction. The major racial difference is the propensity of white addicts to abuse drugs to the point of chronic intoxication.

60. Chambers, C. D., Hinesley, R. K., and Moldestad, M.
NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN FEMALES: A RACE COMPARISON.
International Journal of the Addictions, 5(2): 257-278 (5 ref.), 1970.
res. - narc. add. - crim. - rac. diff. B-4845.

A study is reported which sought data on female addicts through a controlled race comparison. A sample was chosen of 168 women undergoing treatment for addiction; 66.1 percent were white and 33.9 percent black. A significant difference was found between races in the occupations they reported for their fathers; white addicts classified their fathers as white collar workers. Black addicts were more often raised in a broken home, more often had mothers who worked outside the home and had fathers occupied in blue collar jobs. No association between formal education and race was determined. More white addicts had never been married and more reported broken marriages. Black addicts were twice as likely to support their habit by illegal activities. Black addicts began their habit considerably younger than whites. Regardless of race, marijuana use was significantly associated with heroin use. More black addicts than white injected drugs intravenously. Blacks were more likely to obtain drugs from illicit sources. Blacks more frequently reported experiences of "pushing" drugs. Black addicts had more frequently used prostitution as a means of supporting their habit. White females were diagnosed as having personality pattern or trait disorders while blacks exhibited personality trait disorders or sociopathic disturbances. Race appeared to be a significant variable in this study and should be considered by clinicians who treat addiction.

61. Chambers, C. D., Hinesley, R. K., and Moldestad, M.
THE FEMALE OPIATE ADDICT.
In: Ball, J. C., and Chambers, C. D., eds. The Epidemiology of Opiate Addiction in the United States. Springfield: C. C. Thomas, pp. 222-239
(0 ref.), 1970.
book - opiat. B-4846.

A study of 168 female addicts was conducted to determine differences between white and negro addicts. The group studied was 66.1% white and 33.9% negro. Dependent variables investigated were social characteristics, addiction characteristics, and histories of other deviances. Significant differences were found between negroes and whites with regard to childhood home status, occupational status, conjugal home status, and regional

area of residence. In addition, differences were found between negroes and whites concerning how they became addicted, the type of drugs to which they were addicted, and how they obtained and administered the drugs. Finally, it was found that differences existed between negroes and whites concerning the histories of other deviancies. The authors conclude that race is an important variable to be considered in any theoretical framework of opiate addiction among females.

62. Chambers, C. D.
FEMALE DRUG ABUSERS. INTRODUCTION.
Addictive Diseases, 1: 131-134 (0 ref.), 1974.
gen. - drug ab. - med. ab. B-4847.

An introduction to a special issue of Addictive Diseases, devoted to the abuse of drugs by women, is given. The author summarizes briefly the various aspects of women and drugs discussed in the issue. An overview of the primary questions with which researchers have been concerned is presented. The author then reviews the results of a number of the more significant studies which have been completed outside the United States.

63. Chein, I., Gerard, D. L., Lee, R. S., and Rosenfeld, E.
THE FEMALE ADDICT.
In: Chein, I., Gerard, D. L., Lee, R. S., and Rosenfeld, E. The Road to H. New York: Basic Books, Inc., pp. 299-319 (1 ref.), 1965.
book - drug add. - sex diff.; drug use B-4848.

The nature of addiction in female adolescents, and the influence of personality, socio-economic background and psychopathology on drug abuse is examined in detail. Addiction in females is compared to what is known about addiction in males. A study is described in which 20 female patients undergoing clinical treatment for drug addiction were interviewed. Items sought from each subject were family history, drug experience, education, general behaviour, and medical psychiatric history. Most of the subjects had a prolonged history of drug usage before hospitalization. For the majority, the initial use of heroin occurred in the presence of other female users. Only six of the subjects had no behaviour difficulties in their homes. Eleven had had an out-of-wedlock child or pregnancy preceding active drug use. Eight patients were seriously maladjusted in family life, school, and work, while another eight were classed as notably disturbed. Difficulties in human relationships and psychopathology of the female addicts developed through immersion in a malignant familial environment.

64. Cherubin, C. E., Palusci, E., and Fortunato, M.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF "SKIN POPPING" IN NEW YORK CITY.
International Journal of the Addictions, 3(1): 107-112 (2 ref.), 1968.
surv. - h. add. - sex diff.; drug use B-4849.

The authors interviewed hospitalized heroin addicts to determine if more women than men were "skin popping", (injecting heroin under the skin), and suffering tetanus infections as a result. Two hundred and eighty-five interviews were completed; the age distribution of men and women in all ethnic groups were comparable. Women took significantly more heroin than men. Over 25 percent of women in Harlem practiced skin-popping while 6 percent of women from other areas, 9 percent of men from Harlem, and 2 percent of men from other areas used this method. The skin popping practice was found to increase with age due to venous inflammation after habitual mainlining. These findings explain the increased risk of tetanus among female addicts.

65. Child, I. L., Barry, H., III, and Bacon, M. K.
A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF DRINKING. III. SEX DIFFERENCES.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement #3: 49-61
(6 ref.), 1965.
surv. - drink. prac. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4850.

A survey of 139 largely pre-literate societies was conducted to determine the number of societies in which women drank alcoholic beverages as much as, more than, or less than men. Of the 133 societies on which enough information existed, it was found that both men and women drank in 109 societies. In the four societies in which only one sex drank, it was the men who did so. In 7 societies, some of the 49 variables of drinking behaviour (e. g. ceremonial) were limited to men but no societies showed similar variables of drinking in women and not men. Evidence of sex differences in the use of alcohol were found in a total of 53 societies. The societies with sex differences in the use of alcohol were also found to have large sex differences in child rearing practices and a way of living requiring greater sex differences in the adult role.

66. Christenson, S. J., and Swanson, A. Q.
WOMEN AND DRUG USE: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.
Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, 6(4): 371-414 (154 ref.), 1974.
bib. - rev.; alcm. - rev.; drug. B-4851.

The liturature related to women and drugs is summarized. The authors have organized the literature under the headings: women and alcohol; women and psychotherapeutic drug use; women and narcotics; women and smoking; women and treatment; and women and drug advertising. A total

of 154 items are annotated with the largest number of items under the heading women and alcohol. The references in the bibliography include citations from 1937 to October 1974.

67. Climent, C. E., Raynes, A., Rollins, A., and Plutchik, R.
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF FEMALE PRISONERS. II: BIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRUG ADDICTION.
International Journal of the Addictions, 9(2): 345-350 (1 ref.), 1974.
res. - drug add. - h. add. - crim. B-4852.

The authors describe a comparitive study, made between 42 female heroin addicts and 24 women who had never used illegal drugs, to determine factors associated with heroin addiction. All subjects were prison inmates. Medical, psychiatric, and socio-demographic variables were studied. A significant number of addicted women were raised in an urban setting. No significant difference between addicted or non-addicted women was noted in terms of religious affiliation, marital status, psychiatric hospitalization, or medical problems. More drug users than non-users reported suicide attempts (62% versus 46%). Major differences between the two groups were that heroin addicts were slightly younger and were less likely to be treated as problem children. The findings suggest that a lack of contact with guidance centres in early life may lead to greater emotional problems in later years, increased suicide attempts, and repeated antisocial behaviour.

68. Cohen, M., and Klein, D. F.
AGE ON ONSET OF DRUG ABUSE IN PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS.
Archives of General Psychiatry, 26: 266-269 (7 ref.), 1972.
res. - drug ab. - sex diff.; drug use B-4853.

A study is described which sought to determine the relationship between age of onset of drug abuse and patterns of enduring drug use for white, middle-class, psychiatric patients. The ages studied were 15-25 years. Male subjects indicated that the earlier the beginning of drug use, the greater the possibility of heavy involvement with a broad variety of drugs, excluding heroin. For female subjects, the earlier drug use begins, the greater the likelihood of involvement with other drugs, including heroin. For females age 12-14, drug use and promiscuity are both manifestations of emotionally unstable, antisocial behaviour.

69. Cohen, S. N., and Neumann, L. L.
METHADONE MAINTENANCE DURING PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Diseases of Children, 126: 445-446 (6 ref.), 1973.
gen. - preg. & metha. B-4854.

The problems and risks of methadone maintenance during pregnancy are discussed. The apparently more severe withdrawal symptoms for "methadone babies" rather than "heroin babies" is noted. The benefits of methadone maintenance, however, include medical supervision of the pregnant addict, improved maternal nutrition, decreased drug-seeking behaviour and reduced exposure to possibly contaminated street drugs. The authors conclude that methadone maintenance programs for pregnant addicts are currently the most viable alternative for both mother and infant.

70. Cohlan, S. Q.
FETAL AND NEONATAL HAZARDS FROM DRUGS ADMINISTERED DURING PREGNANCY.
New York State Journal of Medicine, 64: 493-499 (31 ref.), 1964.
gen. - fet. morb. - peri. morb. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. A-3010.

Drugs acquired transplacentally by the fetus are reviewed. Potential fetal or neonatal morbidity may be caused by Vitamin K, antithyroid drugs, anticoagulants, hypotensive agents, or hemolytic agents. Endocrine preparations, cytotoxic and antimetabolic agents, tolbulamide, and thalidomide are possible teratogenic agents. Six principles concerning teratogenicity are outlined. The author concluded that the administration of drugs is ultimately a medical responsibility and that even the most well-known drugs should be used during pregnancy only when absolutely necessary.

71. Cole, P. V., Hawkins, L. H., and Roberts, D.
SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE FETUS.
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the British Commonwealth, 79: 782-787 (33 ref.), 1972.
res. - carb. mono. - preg. & smok. - carboxy. B-4855.

A review of current findings on smoking and fetal development is presented. Cigarette smoke, when inhaled, contains up to 5 percent by volume, carbon monoxide, which combines with haemoglobin to form carboxyhaemoglobin (COHb). Smoking habits and blood COHb levels of 222 patients attending an antenatal clinic were examined. In addition, maternal and cord blood samples were taken at delivery of 28 patients. Of the 222 pregnant women, 42 percent smoked and 58 percent did not. The mean COHb levels for non-smokers was 1.2 percent and 4.1 percent for smokers. Virtually all fetal COHb levels were higher than maternal blood levels. Cigarette smoking during pregnancy reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of both maternal and fetal blood and thus is potentially responsible for diminished fetal growth.

72. Coleman, B. L.
HELPING WOMEN ADDICTS IN NEW YORK CITY.
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 18: 82-85 (1 ref.), 1974.
gen. - crim. - treatm. cent.. - treatm. ; drug add. B-4856.

In addition to curing addicts of an addiction to drugs, it is necessary to teach them to cope with a different lifestyle. The author reports on an intensive program for pregnant women drug abusers run by the New York City Department of Health and the Department of Corrections. A multidisciplinary team included a public health nursing consultant, a public health physician, a social work consultant, the Chairman of Narcotics Anonymous, and a paediatrician. The goals of the program were "(1) to ensure good care and supervision for the infant, (2) to ensure a drug free condition of the mother, and (3) to educate her family as to the importance of continuous health care and supervision of her family". It is concluded that the program has been able to help a number of women despite the fact that the program is not fully organized and still awaits policy and program planning decisions.

73. Comstock, G. W., and Lundin, F. E., Jr.
PARENTAL SMOKING AND PERINATAL MORTALITY.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 98: 708-718 (17 ref.), 1967.
res. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4857.

Characteristics of smokers and non-smokers were examined in relation to perinatal mortality in a population-based study. The sample included all identifiable stillbirths and infant deaths, and a 3 percent sample of live births occurring over a 10 year period. These were matched to a special census taken in 1963. Epidemiologic characteristics and perinatal mortality rates were compared for children of smokers and non-smokers. Offspring of non-smoking women were approximately 200 grams heavier at birth than babies of smokers and the amount smoked by the mother was inversely correlated with birthweight. Stillbirth weights were similar for both groups. Maternal smoking was associated with increased risk of mortality for the child, both in the neonatal period and for several years thereafter.

74. Comstock, G. W., Shah, F. K., Meyer, M. B., and Abbey, H.
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT AND NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE RELATED TO MATERNAL SMOKING AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 111: 53-59 (22 ref.), 1971.
res. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. - carboxy. B-4858.

The literature on smoking and pregnancy is reviewed briefly. A study to correlate maternal smoking and a number of demographic, and socio-economic factors with low birth weight and neonatal mortality rate is reported. Records of a 10 year period in Washington County, Maryland were used to obtain a large sample. The incidence of smaller babies was consistently higher for smoking mothers. Infants born to smokers had about a 40% higher neonatal mortality rate than infants of non-smokers. The authors suggest that carbon monoxide induced hypoxia is responsible for both low birth weight and the increased risk of neonatal mortality in infants born to smokers. It is suggested that further controlled studies are necessary.

75. Cooperstock, R., and Sims, M.
MOOD-MODIFYING DRUGS PRESCRIBED IN A CANADIAN CITY: HIDDEN PROBLEMS.
American Journal of Public Health, 61(5): 1007-1016 (13 ref.), 1971.
res. - psytrop. drug. - presc. prac. - sex diff.; drug use B-3532.

An investigation into the legal use of mood-modifying or psychoactive drugs in an urban non-institutionalized population is reported. The aim was to discover, through prescription records, what amounts of psychoactive drugs were dispensed, by whom, and to whom over a period of time. The findings show that prescriptions for mood-modifying drugs constituted one-fourth of all prescriptions dispensed to a non-hospitalized urban population. Sixty-nine percent of the prescriptions were written for women. Psychotropic drug prescription did not vary with socioeconomic level. The most commonly prescribed mood-modifiers were sedatives and hypnotics.

76. Cooperstock, R.
SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF MOOD-MODIFYING DRUGS: AN EXPLANATORY MODEL.
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 12: 238-244 (21 ref.), 1971.
gen. - psytrop. drug. - presc. prac. - sex diff.; drug use B-3557.

The use of mood-modifying drugs in Toronto is discussed in comparison with the United States. The consistently greater use by women is examined and an explanatory model is described. The author suggests that women in our society are more free to express their feelings than men and thus more likely to bring problems to the attention of a physician. Since doctors, in their turn, expect women to behave in certain ways, they prescribe more mood-altering drugs to women than to men who do not express the same difficulties.

77. Corrigan, E. M.
WOMEN AND PROBLEM DRINKING: NOTES ON BELIEFS AND FACTS.
Addictive Diseases, 1(2): 215-222 (37 ref.), 1974.
rev.; alcm. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. B-4859.

The author reviews the literature and research available on women and problem drinking. She concludes that some very basic descriptive data is lacking on women problem drinkers. She suggests a number of areas in need of investigation in order to accumulate the kind of empirical data on women that is available on male problem drinkers. The author notes the need for information on: " (1) the onset and course of progressive drinking for women, (2) the consequences of problem drinking for themselves and others, and (3) an understanding of the treatment outcome for women".

78. Cramer, M. J., and Blacker, E.
"EARLY" AND "LATE" PROBLEM DRINKERS AMONG FEMALE PRISONERS.
Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 4: 282-290 (6 ref.), 1963.
res. - etio. alcm. - crim. - drink. prac. A-3011.

Ninety white inmates at a state reformatory were interviewed. Seventy-two of these inmates were identified as problem drinkers. Problem drinkers were divided into two groups according to age at first intoxication. The 48 whose first intoxication occurred before age 25 were classified as "early" drinkers and the remaining 24 as "late" drinkers. The 18 non-problem drinkers were retained in the survey as controls for features common to deviant behaviour rather than problem drinkers. The study focused on the kinds of experience related to the accelerated or delayed onset of problem drinking. The data are analyzed for differences between "early" and "late" drinkers in social class, early family experiences, and parental control. Disturbing childhood experiences were more characteristic of "early" drinkers. In addition "early" drinkers were more likely to have parents who were problem drinkers and to come from a background associated with deviant behaviour. Severe stress about the time of first intoxication appeared common to "late" drinkers. The authors conclude that the data support the hypothesis that early experiences are related to onset of drinking but that these differences do not explain why alcohol is chosen as a coping mechanism. In addition, it is concluded that the prognosis for rehabilitation is generally poor.

79. Cramer, M. J., and Blacker, E.
SOCIAL CLASS AND DRINKING EXPERIENCE OF FEMALE DRUNKENNESS OFFENDERS.
Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 7: 276-283 (8 ref.), 1966.
res. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. B-4860.

Fifty-four women admitted to the alcohol section of a correctional institute were studied in relation to their social class. Based on the status of their parents, the women were divided into two groups--52 of whom were designated higher status and 29 of whom were designated lower status. Both groups fell within the lower social stratum but were differentiated on the basis of type of employment of the father and mother. When controlled for age, the data indicated that substantial information could be obtained by taking account of small differences in social status. The authors found, for example, that higher status offenders had been introduced to alcohol at a slightly later age than lower status women of the same age group and that the higher status women tended to develop a drinking problem faster. The authors conclude that their data indicate possible developmental patterns in drinking behaviour which need further longitudinal research to be substantiated.

80. Curlee, J.
ALCOHOLIC WOMEN. SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.
Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 31: 154-163 (23 ref.), 1967.
gen. - spous. - etio. alcm. - sex bias B-4861.

A review of the literature about alcoholism in women is presented. The author notes the dearth of information about sex differences in alcoholism and outlines the unfounded impression that the general public adheres to that the female alcoholic is a disgusting fallen angel--a failure at femininity. This paper surveys some of the distinctive characteristics of the etiology and progression of alcoholism in women as described in the literature and indicates serious omissions in research thus far. Suggestions for further study include: "(1) the onset and course of progressive drinking for women and (2) the consequence of problem drinking and (3) the outcome of treatment for women."

81. Curlee, J.
WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.
Federal Probation, 32: 16-20 (16 ref.), 1968.
gen. - spous. - etio. alcm. - sex bias - treatm.; alcm. B-4862.

A number of unanswered questions about women alcoholics are reviewed. The author discusses the stereotyped idea of the alcoholic woman. A survey is presented of some distinctive characteristics of women alcoholics including psychological and social aspects, problems of treatment, and problems with her family. The author concludes that serious gaps exist in the literature about alcoholism in women, particularly with regard to how it differs from alcoholism in men. It is suggested that more factual studies about the woman alcoholic would alleviate stereotyping and aid in

the treatment of alcoholic women.

82. Curlee, J.
ALCOHOLISM AND THE "EMPTY NEST".
Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 33: 165-171 (8 ref.), 1969.
gen. - midd. w. - etio. alcm. - sex diff. ; alcm. B-4863.

A comparison of 100 female alcoholics and 100 male alcoholics was carried out to determine if women turn to alcohol during a clearly defined period of stress while men simply drift in to the addiction. Only 8 men related excessive drinking to specific problems while 30 women associated a specific factor with the onset of alcoholism. For 21 women, alcoholism was associated with a middle-age identity crisis or "empty-nest syndrome". For these women, a sudden change in their dependence on a husband and/ or family severly threatened their sense of purpose. The inability to adjust to new situations compounded by a self-disgust due to increasingly excessive drinking, created a vicious circle. The author maintains that rapid development of alcoholism may stem from continuing damage to self-esteem. Further research should carefully examine the occurrence of this syndrome.

83. Curlee, J.
A COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS AT AN ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT CENTER.
Journal of Psychology, 74: 239-247 (12 ref.), 1970.
res. - sex diff. ; alcm. - suic. - treatm. ; alcm. B-4864.

A study to test observations made by other authors of sex differences in alcoholism is reported. A comparison of 100 male and 100 female patients in an alcoholism treatment centre showed similar MMPI scores. Women had received more psychiatric treatment than men, had made more suicide attempts, and were more likely to have experienced marital disruption. Women's alcoholism was more likely to be related to specific life situations than men. More women were found to have abused medication. However, a great diversity was found within groups. It is suggested that further in-depth studies of individual cases are necessary before causal factors could be attributed to patients' histories or personalities.

84. Curlee, J.
SEX DIFFERENCES IN PATIENT ATTITUDES TOWARD ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 32: 643-650 (6 ref.), 1971.
res. - sex diff. ; alcm. - treatm.; alcm. B-4865.

A study was conducted to determine sex differences in attitudes toward alcoholism treatment and to provide insight into the most effective means of clinical help. The sample was made up of 100 male and 100 female alcoholic admissions to an alcoholism rehabilitation centre. Female patients considered a psychologist more helpful to them than did male subjects. Men gave group therapy a higher ranking. The results indicated that women are more responsive to direct personal contact than to the influence of a group situation. Treatment methods should vary according to this preference.

85. Cuskey, W. R., Moffett, A. D., and Clifford, H. B.
COMPARISON OF FEMALE OPIATE ADDICTS ADMITTED TO LEXINGTON HOSPITAL IN 1961 AND 1967.
HSMHA Health Reports, 86(4): 332-340 (23 ref.), 1971.
res. - narc. add. - opiat. - treatm.; drug add. B-4866.

Histories of 284 white and negro women admitted to the Lexington Hospital in 1961 were compared with the histories of 173 women admitted in 1967 in order to isolate changes that may have occurred in women patients. Race distribution did not change significantly. However, results indicated a number of significant changes. In 1967 a greater percentage of women reported broken marriages. The number of women reporting illegal means of support increased by 20% for white women and 30% for negro women. A greater proportion of 1967 admissions were voluntary. Four out of every 10 women were readmissions. The authors suggest that the number of readmissions are indicative of the problem of finding and applying an effective form of treatment. Further research is suggested particularly in areas of social and child psychiatry and adequate social systems.

86. Cuskey, W. R., Premkumar, T., and Sigel, L.
SURVEY OF OPIATE ADDICTION AMONG FEMALES IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1850 AND 1970.
Public Health Reviews, 1: 6-39 (80 ref.), 1972.
rev.; drug. - opiat. - hist. drug dep. B-4867.

A comprehensive review of opiate abuse and addiction by females in the United States is presented. Changing patterns in drug addiction emerge during the time period examined. From before the American Civil War until the end of World War I, female drug addicts outnumbered male addicts two to one. Opiates were used for pain-relief and were obtained as patent medicines--laudanum (a mixture of opium and alcohol) or by physicians prescription. After the Harrison Act of 1914 which made drug addiction a legal and not a medical problem, the use of opiates by women declined significantly. Following World War II, the number of male addicts increased dramatically due to the treatment of war wounds with morphine;

many men continued their addiction in civilian life. The authors consider the behaviourial and social changes up to the present that influence addiction in females. These include demography, race, religion, and personality factors related to social deviation. Implications of addiction in pregnant women and adverse effects on the fetus are discussed.

87. Cuskey, W. R., Premkumar, T., and Edington, B.
FEMALE DRUG ABUSE--THE THIRD DIMENSION.
Public Health Reviews, 2(4): 341-352 (36 ref.), 1973.
rev.; drug. - midd. w. - drug ab. - ill. drug use - mari. - hist. drug dep. B-4868.

A previous review of literature on female narcotics addicts discussed trends in the U. S. female addict population from 1850 through 1970. This paper discusses recent literature which has shown an increasing trend to female dependence on prescription drugs such as amphetamines, barbiturates, and tranquillizers. Use of marijuana also appears related to use of psychoactive proprietary drugs. The authors note that recent literature on drug abuse by pregnant women and its effect on the neonate tends to be less definite and less conclusive than earlier studies. The authors conclude that as the proportion of female drug abusers had risen, the literature appears to be less moralistic and more objective.

88. Davis, M. M., Brown, B. S., and Glendinning, S. T.
NEONATAL EFFECTS OF HEROIN ADDICTION AND METHADONE-TREATED PREGNANCIES. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON 70 LIVE BIRTHS.
In: Dupont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S. (Chairmen). Fifth National Conference on Methadone Treatment, Proceedings, 2: 1153-1164
(17 ref.), 1973.
res. - h. add. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-4869.

The authors report on a study designed to compare characteristics of infants born to mothers receiving differing levels of methadone dosage, and to compare them with characteristics of infants born to heroin-addicted mothers. Forty-nine infants of methadone-treated addicts and twenty-one infants of heroin-using women were studied. Offspring of methadone patients were divided according to low and high dosage given during pregnancy. No significant difference occurred between heroin or methadone infants in terms of birthweight. Infants of low-dosage methadone mothers had the lowest gestational age. No difference was noted in terms of Apgar Score among the infants. Withdrawal syndrome was most severe among offspring of high dosage methadone mothers. Suggestions for change in the therapeutic approach to the pregnant addict which may minimize severe effects in the neonate, are presented.

89. Davis, R. C., and Chappel, J. N.
PREGNANCY IN THE CONTEXT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND METHADONE MAINTENANCE.
In: Dupont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S. (Chairmen). Fifth National Conference on Methadone Treatment, Proceedings, 2: 1146-1152
(14 ref.), 1973.
res. - preg. & metha. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. B-4870.

The authors report on 155 pregnancies among addicted women, observed in the Illinois Drug Abuse Program. In a community-based treatment program, heroin addicts were offered abstinence and methadone maintenance in residential and outpatient facilities. There were a total of 113 live births. Lowest birthweight averages occurred among offspring of women who received the least prenatal care. Neonatal withdrawal was observed in all infants. Findings were inconclusive in terms of teratogenic effects of heroin and methadone. The conclusion reached is that the administration of methadone alone during pregnancy does not increase the probability of treatment success, but methadone with intensive social and psychological support increases positive treatment results and reduces fetal wastage and perinatal mortality.

90. De Leon, G.
PHOENIX HOUSE: PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SIGNS AMONG MALE AND FEMALE DRUG-FREE RESIDENTS.
Addictive Diseases, 1(2): 135-151 (2 ref.), 1974.
res. - sex diff.; drug use - treatm. cent. - treatm. drug add. B-4871.

This study analyzes, for male-female differences, the data obtained for an earlier study of the extent of and change in psychopathology among 208 addicts participating in the Phoenix House therapeutic community. Results on the 7 scales of psychopathology indicate that both males and females consistently score in the psychiatric range though the scores were reduced with time in the program. Both male and female dropouts from the program scored higher (i.e. in the psychiatric range) than those who remained in the program. When analyzed by race, black males and females scored significantly lower than all others while Spanish females and white males and females scored highest. At every stage in the program it was found that females displayed more pathological signs (i.e. scored higher) than males and, within each ethnic group, the same findings held. The author suggests there is a need for further investigation of the relationship between degree of pathology, ethnicity, and sex.

91. de Lint, J. E. E.
ALCOHOLISM, BIRTH ORDER, AND SOCIALIZING AGENTS.
Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 69(4): 457-458 (7 ref.), 1964.
res. - drug add. - etio. alcm. - birth O. - sex diff. ; alcm. A-3012.

Records of two hundred and seventy-six female alcoholics admitted to an alcoholism clinic between 1951-1962 were examined. A significant number of those who were last-born children suffered the loss of one or both natural parents during the first five years of childhood. The author concludes that parental deprivation, rather than birth order, is the factor relating directly to alcoholism.

92. de Lint, J. E. E.
ALCOHOLISM, BIRTH RANK AND PARENTAL DEPRIVATION.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 120: 1062-1065 (18 ref.), 1964.
res. - etio. alcm. - birth O. - sex diff. ; alcm. A-3013.

The author studied data on birth rank and parental deprivation for a number of alcoholics admitted to the Addiction Research Foundation Clinic in Toronto. The data indicated that birth rank is not a significant variable when the factor of parental deprivation was used as a control. The author also found that early parental deprivation more frequently affected the development of alcoholism in females than in males. It is suggested that this could be because of the fact that the female role is ascribed rather than achieved and generally must be learned in childhood. Suggestions for further research based on sex and social class differentials, related to parental loss and alcoholism, are offered.

93. Demone, H. W., Jr.
EXPERIMENTS IN REFERRAL TO ALCOHOLISM CLINICS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 24: 495-502 (10 ref.), 1963.
res. - crim. - treatm. alcm. A-3014.

The author described an attempt to raise the success rate for alcoholic clinics by improving their treatment procedures. Alcoholic patients who manifest social problems, criminality, destitution, and severe pathology were participants in 4 demonstrations in a general hospital emergency ward, a female correctional institution, and a male juvenile correctional institution. A program of intensive interviews, active help, and group meetings engaged the patients in effective therapeutic relationships. Results were successful; 43 to 66 percent of poorly motivated alcoholics were drawn to the clinical setting for repeated visits. From 26 to 50 percent remained in treatment. It is concluded that therapeutic services will be more fully utilized when techniques include intensive contact and

supportive relationships.

94. Densen-Gerber, J., Wiener, M., and Hochstedler, R.
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, ABORTION, AND BIRTH CONTROL IN HEROIN ADDICTS; LEGAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CONSIDERATIONS.
Contemporary Drug Problems, 1: 783-793 (4 ref.), 1972.
gen. - h. add. - sex. bahav. - abort. - treatm. cent. B-4872.

Antisocial behaviour, failure to use birth control methods, and attitudes toward abortion were determined through a study of 57 female former drug abusers. A high incidence of sexual activity occurred among the sample, with promiscuity and prostitution not uncommon. The women exhibited a "poor sexual identity" typified by low self-esteem, hostility toward males, homosexual activity, and lack of heterosexual satisfaction. No correlation was found between the use of contraceptives and the prevention of pregnancy. The female addict displayed a lack of motivation to control her own future and displayed a fundamental desire to become pregnant in order to achieve a stereotype of femininity and to create someone to love. The low incidence of abortion among addicted women indicates a wish to continue the pregnancy, an inability to plan to change the future, and a lack of personal concern. Among those women who became pregnant, little regard was given to the fetus in terms of achieving proper nutrition or avoiding excessive drug use. After delivery, the addicted mother displayed ambivalence toward the child who is often neglected or abused. The authors conclude that since birth control or abortion are not viable among addicted females, a mandatory treatment law to protect the unborn child should be instituted.

95. Densen-Gerber, J.
THE WOMEN'S MARATHON.
In: Densen-Gerber, J. We Mainline Dreams. The Odyssey House Story. Garden City; Doubleday and Co., Inc., pp. 321-337 (0 ref.), 1973.
gen. - group ther. - treatm. cent. - treatm. drug add. B-4873.

A program of treatment for adolescent women drug addicts is described. A group marathon at which each individual is expected to contribute is reported. The author notes the importance of strong female role models in the rehabilitation of women addicts, both adolescent and adult.

96. Ding, L. K., and Chan, L. Y.
A STUDY OF EX-PRISONER FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN HONG KONG.
Bulletin on Narcotics, 21: 7-11 (1 ref.), 1970.
gen. - narc. add. - crim. B-4874.

The problem of narcotic addiction in Hong Kong is reviewed. No organized treatment for the 3 to 5% of addicts who are female existed until 1967. This study explores some of the characteristics of a group of 109 female addicts who were former prisoners and had volunteered for treatment. Of the 78 addicts who completed the 2 month treatment program, 68 relapsed into addiction. The authors could find no indication of reasons for success or failure in a comparison of those who relapsed and those who did not.

97. d'Orbán, P. T.
HEROIN DEPENDENCE AND DELINQUENCY IN WOMEN--A STUDY OF HEROIN ADDICTS IN HOLLOWAY PRISON.
British Journal of Addiction, 65: 67-78 (8 ref.), 1970.
res. - h. add. - crim. - delinq. - sex diff.; drug use - treatm. drug add. B-4875.

The author discusses a study which sought to collect data on heroin dependent women admitted to Holloway Prison, and to explore the relationship between heroin addiction and delinquency in women. Sixty-six female addicts admitted to prison during an eighteen month period were studied. Their mean age was 20.4 years. The background of the sample group tended to be either professional and middle class or the two lowest economic classes. Their intelligence was above average but their educational attainment levels were low. Sixty-three percent came from broken homes and all but one were polydrug users. Women in this study showed severe personality disorder predating their addiction. Heroin addiction may then be regarded as a recent development in a pattern of maladjustment. The close association between drug dependence and delinquency suggests the hypothesis that many delinquent addicts may mature out of their drug dependence simultaneously with their maturation from delinquency.

98. d'Orbán, P. T.
FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICTS: A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF CRIMINAL AND ADDICTION CAREERS.
British Medical Journal, 4: 345-347 (12 ref.), 1973.
res. - crim. - neo. withd. syn. - treatm. drug add. B-4876.

The author describes a four to five year follow-up of 66 female narcotic addicts examined in Holloway Prison during 1967-68. After the follow-up interval, 36% were off narcotics; 32% were still addicted, and 15% had died. In total, 62% committed further offences; thirty-one of these subjects returned to prison. Drug offences and crimes against property were almost equally frequent. No association between prostitution and narcotic addiction was noted. A significant link was found between addiction and continued delinquency. It is concluded that addiction and crime are not causally related but may be parallel effects of common underlying factors

leading to social deviance.

99. d'Orbán, P. T.
COURT SENTENCES IN FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICTS.
British Journal of Addiction, 69: 167-171 (8 ref.), 1974.
res. - narc. add. - crim. - delinq. - treatm. drug add. B-4877.

A study to determine the effect of prison sentences on addiction and to establish trends in sentencing by the courts is described, using data from female narcotic addicts examined in prison and kept track of for 4 of 5 years after. The findings reveal that sentences involving institutional treatment in prison or hospital have become considerably less frequent. No single type of sentence was particularly effective. The likelihood of an addict remaining abstinent after a custodial sentence or hospital treatment were equal. The type of sentence given had little bearing on the outcome of the addiction.

100. d'Orbán, P. T.
A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICTS: VARIABLES RELATED TO OUTCOME.
British Journal of Psychiatry, 124: 28-33 (20 ref.), 1974.
res. - narc. add. - hist. drug dep. - crim. - treatm. drug add. B-4878.

In order to ascertain prognostic indicators in narcotic dependence, a follow-up study was conducted to examine the relationship between patient outcome and social and psychological characteristics of the addict. The sample was comprised of 66 female heroin addicts admitted to Holloway prison during an 18 month period. Data for the follow-up study was collected four years after the collection of the sample. Thirty-six percent of the women had become abstinent, 32 percent remained addicted, and fifteen percent had died. Comparisons were made on 8 variables between those with a good outcome and those with a poor outcome. Outcome was assessed in terms of continued addiction plus delinquency and in terms of addiction status alone. The number of previous convictions showed a significant inverse relationship to abstinence. Previous convictions are known to be a good prediction of delinquency and the finding that they are also related to addiction status supports the opinion that addiction and delinquency are parallel effects of underlying causative factors.

101. Downing, G. C., and Chapman, W. E.
SMOKING AND PREGNANCY. A STATISTICAL STUDY OF 5,659 PATIENTS.
California Medicine, 104: 187 (0 ref.), 1966.
res. - preg. & smok. - abort. - prem. B-4879.

Over a period of 6 years, the outcome of 5,659 pregnancies was recorded. In the group there were 2,630 smokers and 3,029 non-smokers. An increased incidence of premature babies, but not infant mortality, was associated with smoking. A table presenting the findings and results of statistical tests is included.

102. Dunnell, K., and Cartwright, A.
MEDICINE TAKERS, PRESCRIBERS AND HOARDERS.
London: Routledge and Kegan, 182 pp. (70 ref.), 1972.
book - med. use - sex diff.; drug use B-4880.

The authors investigated questions involving the nature and distribution of medicine taking in Britain, the role of the medical profession, and the storage of medicines in people's homes. Their evidence is based upon personal interview data collected from a probability sample of 1,412 adults residing in England, Scotland, and Wales. From this, a subsample of households were chosen to take an inventory of all medicines in the home, and to obtain health and medicine-taking information about the children living in these selected households. General practitioners identified by the adults interviewed were mailed a questionnaire. Those findings which reported sex differences showed women as reporting more symptoms than men, and as larger consumers of medicines (both prescribed and non-prescribed). Twice as many men (27 percent) had not taken or used any medicine during the two weeks preceeding the interview. More detailed information on symptoms, kinds, frequency and length of medication, and general practitioner's views and practices are provided.

103. Edwards, G., Hensman, C., and Peto, J.
DRINKING IN A LONDON SUBURB. III. COMPARISONS OF DRINKING TROUBLES AMONG MEN AND WOMEN.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Suppl. 6: 120-128
(13 ref.), 1972.
surv. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4881.

A comparison is made between the responses of 520 women and 408 men to 25 questions on "troubles" with drinking. Only 15 of the 25 troubles were reported by women. In the case of every reported problem, the occurrence was more than twice as frequent in men as in women. However, men and women who reported the same amount of drinking also reported the same incidence of problems. The authors suggest that women generally experience fewer drinking problems because women generally drink less.

104. Edwards, G., Hensman, C., and Peto, J.
A COMPARISON OF FEMALE AND MALE MOTIVATION FOR DRINKING.
International Journal of the Addictions, 8(4): 577-587 (10 ref.), 1973.
surv. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4882.

Motivation for drinking as stated by 306 men and 281 women was determined from answers to a questionnaire. The basic motivational factor structure for men and women was noted to be rather similar, but some differences between sexes appeared between factor scores and other variables, such as individual problems. The results indicate that close attention should be paid to social controls that differentiate male and female drinking habits in various societies.

105. Ellinwood, E. H., Jr., Smith, W. G., and Vaillant, G. E.
NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN MALES AND FEMALES: A COMPARISON.
International Journal of the Addictions, 1(2): 33-45 (3 ref.), 1966.
res. - narc. add. - sex diff.; drug use B-4883.

A study was made of 100 admissions to a narcotics hospital to investigate narcotics addiction in females and to establish the current ratio to male addicts. The chief difference between the sexes was in the absolute differences in numbers; four times as many males as females were admitted. Similarities were found in demography, age, race, religion, educational levels, and patterns of drug use. More women addicts than men were married and men had more incarcerations or hospitalizations related to their addictions. Significant differences were noted in sex-role orientation.

106. Eriksson, M., Catz, C. S., and Yaffe, S. J.
DRUGS AND PREGNANCY.
Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, 16: 199-224 (20 ref.), 1973.
gen. - cardiov. drug. - immuno. drug. - terat. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. B-4884.

Basic principles of teratology are reviewed and the handling of drugs in pregnancy with regard to the mother, the placenta, the fetus, and the neonate are discussed. A survey of various drugs used in the treatment of pregnant women including analgesics, antimicrobial agents, anti-cancer drugs, immunosuppressive agents, anti-convulsant drugs, cardiovascular drugs, psychopharmacological agents and others is presented. It is concluded that many adverse effects of drugs have been caused by unawareness of their possibility. It is suggested that some of these occurrences could be avoided through adequate pre-release drug testing, registration of congenital anomalies, and further research in the areas of teratology and de developmental pharmacology.

107. Faria, L. J.
DEVELOPMENTAL OBSERVATIONS ON OFFSPRING OF PARENTS INGESTING ILLICIT LSD.
American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 27(4): 198-202 (16 ref.), 1973.
rev.; preg. & drug. - preg. & LSD - chrom. aberr. B-4885.

Recent studies indicating chromosomal damage in young users of illicit L. S. D. are reviewed. The effect of such chromosomal damage on the offspring of these users has not been determined. Fourteen infants born to parents who had used L. S. D. were studied to determine any effects on physical, mental, and motor development. One child was stillborn and one was premature. Of the remaining 12, 8 showed signs of abnormality in their development or general physiological condition in the first week and/or first and second month of life. A significantly high breakage rate was found in chromosomal analyses on 11 of the infants. It is concluded that the sample is too small to make a direct connection between parental use of L. S. D. and parental and child chromosomal damage because other complications were also present in most cases. However, it is suggested that the evidence presented warrants further investigation.

108. Fejer, D., and Smart, R.
THE USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS BY ADULTS.
Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal, 18: 313-320 (12 ref.), 1973.
surv. - psytrop. drug. - tranq. - presc. prac. - sex diff.; drug use B-3590.

Twelve hundred adults in Metropolitan Toronto were surveyed concerning the extent and use of psychoactive drugs, patterns and extent of multi-drug use, social and demographic characteristics, and physical and psychological problems reported by users. Results indicated that at least one prescription for psychoactive drugs had been held by 23.8% of the sample in the past year. The majority of those who had prescriptions were female. The most commonly used psychoactive drugs were tranquillizers, followed by barbiturates. Most users of psychoactive drugs, except for stimulant users, obtained their drugs by prescription. Although users of psychoactive drugs had been treated for psychological problems more often than non-users there were no significant differences between users and non-users on the neuroticism/stability or extroversion/introversion scales of the EPI. The authors conclude that more research is needed to determine why this apparently healthy segment of the population uses psychoactive drugs.

109. File, K. N., McCahill, T. W., and Savitz, L. D.
NARCOTICS INVOLVEMENT AND FEMALE CRIMINALITY.
Addictive Diseases, 1(2): 177-188 (8 ref.), 1974.
res. - narc. add. - crim. B-4886.

Patterns of criminality of female addicts are analyzed in relation to prostitution and general criminality. The authors review existing literature briefly. Data was collected from a study of all relevant records for every arrest made in a 90 day period in Philadelphia. 1, 087 of the arrests involved females and 20. 9% of these were classified as involving narcotics. Variables tested include race and kind of crime arrested for. Four different patterns of hustling were arrived at which are presented as alternative methods of supporting addiction. The groups include 1) Prostitute/Criminals, 2) Prostitute, 3) Criminals, and 4) Bag Followers. The authors suggest that their model, while it is not perfect, is more capable of explaining the criminality of female addicts than the more simplistic models currently in use.

110. Finnegan, L. P., Connaughton, J. F., Emich, J. P., and Wieland, W. F.
COMPREHENSIVE CARE OF THE PREGNANT ADDICT AND ITS EFFECT ON MATERNAL AND INFANT OUTCOME.
Contemporary Drug Problems, 1: 795-809 (10 ref.), 1972.
res. - peri. morb. - preg. & h. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-4887.

Aspects of medical care for the pregnant heroin addict and their offspring are described in detail. A study was made of narcotic addicts and their infants in relation to a group of women addicts in a methadone maintenance program. Medical complications occurred in 41 percent of the control group and 24 percent of those offered comprehensive care. In the control group who continued to use heroin during pregnancy, 52 percent experienced obstetrical difficulties as contrasted with 24 percent of the treated women. The authors review at length the symptoms of heroin withdrawal in the neonate, and recommend methods of treatment to ensure recovery. In the control group, 48 percent of infants exhibited low birthweight, compared with only 24 percent in the treated group. The need for comprehensive care of both addicted mother and offspring is stressed, and the authors' experience indicated that positive results were achieved by the treatment they have developed.

111. Flint, M. S.
A TWO YEAR EXPERIMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF THE CRIMINAL FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICT AT ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS--NOV. 1959-DEC. 1961.
Mimeographed Report, 32 pp. (0 ref.), 1962.
gen. - narc. add. - crim. - treatm. cent. - treatm. drug add. A-3015.

A program for "An Experimental Project for the Rehabilitation of the Female Addict" was instituted by the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions in November 1959. The philosophy underlying treatment procedures, including expected characteristics of the addict, is outlined in detail. Selection criteria for the program included voluntary participation, age, I. Q., education level, past criminal record, general behaviour, cooperation in the unit, and some others. Problems facing the selection committee are discussed in some detail. The author outlines the treatment and therapeutic methodology of the program. Psychological measures and psychiatric interviews after the group experience indicated positive gains by a majority of participants. However, it is suggested that extra services would supplement the short time of therapy. Problems of aftercare to prevent released addicts from returning to their former situation are summarized.

112. Flint, M. S.
NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN WOMEN OFFENDERS.
Canadian Journal of Corrections, 61: 246-265 (0 ref.), 1964.
gen. - narc. add. - crim. - treatm. cent. - treatm. drug add. A-3016.

The large increase in the number of women narcotic addicts from 1953 to 1964 in federal and Ontario correctional institutions is discussed. Since most of the women are not convicted for "Breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act" sentences are rarely long enough for effective treatment programs. Three programs used successively in the Andrew Mercer Reformatory in Ontario are discussed in detail and the success of each program is evaluated. At the time of writing, the author noted the apparent success of the third program, the Ontario Women's Treatment Centre, and suggested that further experimentation with therapeutic programs was indicated.

113. Ford, B. I.
ILLEGAL DRUG USE IN A STUDENT POPULATION.
Medical Journal of Australia, 2: 309-313 (6 ref.), 1971.
surv. - coll. w. - ill. drug use - mari. B-4888.

A group of 131 female graduate students at Yale University participated in a study of marijuana and other drug users. The respondents were divided into groups of users and non-users on the basis of marijuana usage. Variables investigated were attendance at religious services, use of and responses to other drugs (legal and illegal), and attitudes toward drug taking in general. Results indicated that 37. 4% of the subjects had tried marijuana at least once and of these, 16. 8% were current users. Users showed less interest in formal religion, were more likely to have used other drugs,

more likely to have pleasant effects from use of alcohol, and more likely to have complaints about their studies. Users of marijuana felt strongly that individual choice should determine use of marijuana but felt that only responsible individuals should have this choice. The author concludes that major factors in marijuana use appear to be social and political rather than medical or biological.

114. Forrest, D. W.
ATTITUDES OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN TO SMOKING.
Psychological Reports, 19: 83-87 (10 ref.), 1966.
surv. - coll. w. - smok. B-4889.

Two part questionnaires were distributed to 800 women students at a college in London. Of the 213 replies, 140 were non-smokers and 73 were smokers. Information was elicited initially on the age of first smoking, number of cigarettes smoked per day, reasons for starting and continuing, and attitudes toward cancer. The second part of the questionnaire asked the respondents to describe typical smokers and their environments. The majority of smokers were moderate smokers. For the most part results agreed with similar studies of other populations. Attitudes towards smoking, particularly reasons for smoking, were similar in heavy smokers and non-smokers who had never smoked. The author suggests that similar underlying personality traits might be found in never-smokers and heavy smokers. Stereotypic views of smokers emerged from the second half of the questionnaire though the stereotypes of a woman smoker differed significantly from smokers and non-smokers. The author suggests that it is likely that a connection between self-image and one's image of a smoker exists for both smokers and non-smokers thus influencing whether or not one smokes.

115. Fort, T., and Porterfield, A. L.
SOME BACKGROUNDS AND TYPES OF ALCOHOLISM AMONG WOMEN.
Journal of Health and Human Behavior, 2: 283-292 (17 ref.), 1961.
surv. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - treatm. alcm. A-3017.

Thirty-four women members of Alcoholics Anonymous in Texas were interviewed in the period 1948-1949. Basic characteristics of the subjects are discussed. The study included questions on the drinking histories of the subjects because this area has been neglected. Results indicated that the development of the alcoholic process takes less time for women than for men and that the phases of development of alcoholism are less distinct in women. Few of the women developed alcoholism apart from personality difficulties or severe emotional stress. Several other generalizations are made based on the data and it is concluded that further qualitative analysis is needed.

116. Fraser, J.
THE FEMALE ALCOHOLIC.
Addictions, 20: 64-83 (0 ref.), 1973.
gen. - etio. alcm. - sex bias B-4890.

Societal attitudes towards female alcoholics are discussed in detail. As more women seek social freedoms equal to those of men, more women alcoholics have acknowledged a need for treatment. In part, this increase is due to greater acceptance of women drinkers in bars and, in addition, women who previously drank surreptitiously at home have confronted their addiction openly. The author reviews statistics on drinking, and attitudes of clinical treatment workers, policemen, lawyers, and counsellors who have direct contact with female alcoholics.

117. Freeland, J. B., and Campbell, R. S.
THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF FIRST MARIJUANA USE.
International Journal of the Addictions, 8(2): 317-324 (5 ref.), 1973.
res. - mari. - sex diff.; drug use B-4891.

Size and sexual composition of group structures were examined in order to determine the differential impact of types of groups on a person's decision to first use marijuana. Analysis of the composition of the group in which subjects first tried marijuana was carried out for 652 males and 172 females from a base sample of 1,096 addict residents of a clinical research centre. Results indicated that males tend to act as carriers of marijuana. Most females are introduced to marijuana through male associations in a mixed group and most males are also introduced by a male friend but in a smaller, all male setting. Experimentation for males appears to be strongly related to peer roles, while for females, it appears to be related to dating and other kinds of heterosexual roles. It is suggested that further research to explain female experimentation is needed. Suggestions for prevention include focusing on males and intervening before males have begun to associate with marijuana using groups.

118. Freeman, D. J.
DRUGS DURING PREGNANCY AND AFTERBIRTH.
On Continuing Practice, 1(1): 15-19 (6 ref.), 1973.
gen. - lact. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. B-4892.

The possible effects of maternal medication on foetal development and possible malformations are reviewed. The "sieve" like nature of the placenta is discussed. A list of compounds likely to cause malformations if given in the first trimester of pregnancy is provided. The author also reviews the effects of drugs taken after birth and excreted in the mother's milk. Many drugs excreted in a mother's milk are available without

prescriptions and are potentially harmful to the child. The possibility of a child becoming sensitized to certain drugs, e. g. penicillin, when ingested through the mother's milk is discussed. A table is provided listing, by broad classifications, drugs which are excreted in the mother's milk.

119. Friedman, I., and Peer, I.
DRUG ADDICTION AMONG PIMPS AND PROSTITUTES, ISRAEL 1967.
International Journal of the Addictions, 3(2): 271-300 (33 ref.), 1968.
surv. - drug add. - prost. B-4893.

A comprehensive overview of drug addiction in Israel is presented. A study is described which sought data about drug abuse and addiction among prostitutes and their pimps. In addition, the connection between drug use and sexual activity is examined. Ten prostitutes and 11 pimps were interviewed. All but one confirmed that delinquency had preceded addiction, and that addiction resulted from learning through introduction to drugs by a veteran addict. Statistically, the hypothesis was confirmed that drug addiction is a norm among members of this subculture. The subjects maintained that drug use affects sexual activity; the prostitute uses hashish or opium to become oblivious to her client, but uses drugs to enhance sexual relations with her pimp. The subjects reported the sensations of drug effects, the procedures of hashish smoking, the connection between drug use and place of residence, and attempts to cease drug abuse. The findings give a colourful insight into drug use among a specific social group in Israel.

120. Garrett, G. R., and Bahr, H. M.
WOMEN ON SKID ROW.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 34: 1228-1243 (71 ref.), 1973.
res. - homel. w. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4894.

The authors describe a study aimed at evaluating the role of alcohol drinking, drinking styles and practices, and drinking histories of homeless women. During an eight year study period, subjects from a women's relief centre in New York City were interviewed. Data were compared with results of similar interviews of inmates at institutions for homeless men. Findings show that homeless women are no more likely to be abstainers than male counterparts, and that women, as often as men, perceived themselves as heavy drinkers. In terms of quantity and frequency, men were more often heavy drinkers, and women more often light drinkers. Homeless women took their first drink at a later age than men. Women do not frequent drinking institutions of Skid Row in the same way as men, and tend to be solitary drinkers while men tend to drink in groups. The authors contend that homeless women are the most isolated and disaffiliated members of Skid Row.

121. Gaulden, E. C., Littlefield, D. C., Putoff, O. E., and Seivert, A. L.
MENSTRUAL ABNORMALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH HEROIN ADDICTION.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 90: 155-160
(51 ref.), 1964.
res. - h. add. - menst. A-3018.

A review of findings about the effects of specific pharmacological agents on the release of pituitary ovulating hormone is presented. A study was carried out to determine if cessation of menstruation occurs among heroin-addicted women. A sample of 74 women, who used heroin once or more daily, were interviewed. Before addiction almost all of the women had experienced normal menstrual cycles, while during heroin use, 64.9 percent experienced abnormality. For all but one, normal menstrual function returned after heroin addiction ceased. Nearly 50 percent of the subjects used other drugs in addition to heroin. When amphetamine and/or marijuana were taken with heroin, only 29.4 percent developed abnormal menses and when barbiturates were taken with heroin, 76.2 percent developed abnormalities.

122. Gladtke, E.
EFFECT ON THE CHILD OF DRUGS TAKEN IN LATE PREGNANCY.
German Medicine, 3: 135-140 (20 ref.), 1973.
gen. - immuno. drug. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. B-4895.

A summary of the effects on the fetus of various chemical substances ingested maternally during pregnancy is presented. The passage of antibiotics across the placenta has the desirable effect of controlling bacterial infections in the fetus. Sedatives and oral iron preparations appear to have no adverse effects. Treatment of the mother with anti-coagulants during late pregnancy has high risks involved. Expectorants containing iodine given to women with bronchial asthma during pregnancy can cause euthyroid goitre in the fetus. Immunization with live vaccine should be avoided completely during pregnancy.

123. Glaser, F. B.
NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE PAIN-PRONE FEMALE PATIENT. I.
A COMPARISON WITH ADDICT CONTROLS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 1(2): 47-59 (24 ref.), 1966.
res. - narc. add. B-4896.

Twenty-five female pain-prone narcotic addicts were compared to 30 randomly selected addicted women. The pain-prone patients were older, better educated, came from a higher social class than control group women, and identified themselves as medical patients rather than addicts. A significant number of pain-prone patients had undergone major surgery 3 times

or more. The control group favoured heroin and injected the drug intravenously; the pain-prone patients preferred codeine taken orally. The conclusion reached is that since addiction in the pain-prone patient is an iatrogenic disorder and prevention is the only feasible means of dealing with the problem, such prevention requires an awareness in the physician of the potential danger with the pain-prone personality.

124. Glaser, F. B.
NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE PAIN-PRONE FEMALE PATIENT. II. SOME FACTORS IN THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.
International Journal of the Addictions, 3(1): 149-161 (30 ref.), 1968.
gen. - narc. add. B-4897.

The author briefly reviews clinical situations in which patients undergo multiple surgical procedures and/or prescription of addictive substances when no organic illness has been determined. A detailed case study is described of a woman suffering from psychogenic pain who was kept on narcotic drugs for 26 years. The case presented is neither an extreme nor an isolated one. A discussion of possible social and psychological factors which influence such treatment is offered. The responsibility of physicians to discourage such treatment is stressed.

125. Glass, L.
NARCOTIC WITHDRAWAL IN THE NEWBORN INFANT.
Journal of the National Medical Association, 66(2): 117-120 (0 ref.), 1974.
gen. - mat. withd. - preg. & h. - neo. withd. syn. B-4898.

The effects of heroin and methadone on the menstrual cycle and pregnancy are discussed. The effects of illegal narcotics on the fetus are reviewed. The author discusses methadone maintenance programs and concomitant obstetrical care for pregnant narcotics addicts. Treatment of neonatal addiction is outlined for both heroin and methadone addiction. The benefits of intensive medical, psychologic and sociologic follow up care are noted. The author concludes that further study is needed of long term effects of heroin and methadone on the fetus.

126. Glatt, M. M.
DRINKING HABITS OF ENGLISH (MIDDLE CLASS) ALCOHOLICS.
Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 37: 88-113 (18 ref.), 1961.
res. - drink. prac. - sex diff. ; alcm. - treatm. alcm. A-3019.

The drinking histories of 192 male and 77 female alcoholics admitted as patients to an English public mental hospital are described. The typical

female alcoholic is described and compared to the male alcoholic. Alcoholism developed later in the women patients but seemed to have taken less time to develop. Some comparisons of female alcoholics are made with female moderate drinkers. Moderate drinkers had got drunk for the first time at an earlier age than the average female alcoholic. It is suggested that a number of differences in the drinking histories of moderate and alcoholic drinkers may indicate that alcoholism could be recognized and arrested in its early stages.

127. Glatt, M. M.
TREATMENT RESULTS IN AN ENGLISH MENTAL HOSPITAL ALCOHOLIC UNIT.
Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica, 37: 143-168 (37 ref.), 1961.
res. - sex diff.; alcm. - treatm. alcm. A-3020.

Results of treatment of 94 alcoholic patients in an English public mental hospital are reported following at least 2 years of follow-up after discharge. A statistically significant difference was found between the percentage of men and women recovered and improved patients. Two-thirds of the men and one-half of the women showed improvement. It is suggested that the fact that therapeutic benefits available to males (i. e. a therapeutic community on a ward) were not available to women, may have been a factor in the greater male improvement rates. A program of treatment involving regional alcoholic units for treatment, research and education is suggested.

128. Goldfield, M., and Weinstein, M. R.
LITHIUM IN PREGNANCY: A REVIEW WITH RECOMMENDATIONS.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 127(7): 64-69 (22 ref.), 1971.
gen. - lith. - psyther. drug. - preg. & drug. B-4899.

A review of the literature on the effects of lithium salts is given. The authors note the conflicting evidence on the teratogenicity of lithium salts in animals. Forty-three of forty-five infants born to women treated with lithium at some time in their pregnancy were normal. The two infants (5%) born with congenital malformation fall within the expected incidence of congenital abnormalities in human infants (about 7%). Because there is still much research to be done, the authors recommend great caution in the use of lithium treatment with pregnant women. Six cautions in particular are noted. In addition, the authors announce formation of an American Registration of Lithium Babies to be coordinated with existing Scandinavian Registry.

129. Goldman, J. A., and Schechter, A.,
EFFECT OF CIGARETTE SMOKING ON GLUCOSE TOLERANCE IN PREGNANT WOMEN.
Israel Journal of Medical Science, 3(4): 561-564 (33 ref.), 1967.
res. - toler. gluc. - preg. & smok. B-4900.

The authors report on an investigation into the effect of cigarette smoking on carbohydrate metabolism in pregnant women. A sample was chosen of 108 obstetric patients in the last trimester of pregnancy; 54 of the women were currently smoking regularly. No patient had received any medication during the previous three days. Temporary hyperglycemia, or a statistically significant decrease in glucose tolerance, was found in cigarette smoking women.

130. Goldstein, A., and Kaizer, S.
PSYCHOTROPIC EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE IN MAN. III. A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY OF COFFEE DRINKING AND ITS EFFECTS IN A GROUP OF HOUSEWIVES.
Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 10(4): 477-488 (7 ref.), 1969.
surv. - hous. wiv. - caff. - psytrop. drug. B-4901.

Information on coffee drinking and its effects was collected by means of a questionnaire given to 239 housewives. The respondents could be divided by daily consumption into four groups; abstainers, light users (1 - 2 cups), moderate users (3 - 4 cups), and heavy users. The authors sought information about the relation between extent of use and the effects of caffeine. A number of questions asked for subjective information concerning the reasons the respondent drank coffee, consequences of not drinking coffee in the morning, and effect of coffee on wakefulness. Results indicated that heavy users had less wakefulness caused by coffee at night and less nervousness in the morning. Moderate and heavy users reported a number of symptoms characteristic of caffeine withdrawal as the result of omitting morning coffee. The authors conclude that important differences emerged between the various user groups. They suggest that a subsequent experimental investigation confirms the validity of the results.

131. Goldstein, A., Kaizer, S., and Whitby, O.
PSYCHOTROPIC EFFECTS OF CAFFEINE IN MAN. IV. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES ASSOCIATED WITH HABITUATION TO COFFEE.
Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 10(4): 489-497 (6 ref.), 1969.
surv. - hous. wiv. - caff. - psytrop. drug. B-4902.

Differences between the effects of caffeine on users and non-users of coffee were discovered in a double blind study of 18 housewives who did not drink

coffee and 38 who regularly drank 5 or more cups per day. To determine caffeine effects, participants used a self-rating form with 11 clusters of of adjectives at 30 minute intervals for 2 hours. One of 2 doses of caffeine, or a placebo, was administered to participants in decaffeinated coffee for nine mornings. Housewives who normally did not drink coffee reacted negatively on mornings when caffeine was administered but felt normal when a placebo was used. Negative complaints included jitteriness, nervousness, and upset stomach. Regular users of coffee complained of sleepiness and irritability when the placebo was administered. When regular users were given caffeine they reported increased alertness, contentment, and decreased irritability. The authors conclude that research is needed to determine reasons for the demonstrated differences, in particular whether such differences result from habitual caffeine use or whether they already existed before caffeine use began. It is suggested that such research has broader implications with regard to all psychotropic drugs.

132. Goldstein, H.
CIGARETTE SMOKING AND LOW-BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 114(4): 570-571 (3 ref.), 1972.
lett. - etio. alcm. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4903.

A letter to the editor disputes findings published in an article by J. Yerushalmy which indicated that the risk of perinatal mortality was not greater for infants of smoking mothers than for infants of non-smoking mothers. The statistical data in the Yerushalmy article is discussed. It is concluded that Yerushalmy's claim that maternal smoking is unrelated to perinatal death is inaccurate.

133. Green, D. E.
NURSES ARE KICKING THE HABIT.
American Journal of Nursing, 70(9): 1936-1938 (0 ref.), 1970.
surv. - nurs. - smok. - sex diff.; smok. B-4904.

The results of a study by the National Opinion Research Centre for the Public Health Service's National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health are reported. Nurses were found to smoke more often than women in general and a larger percentage of nurses than women in general were found to be ex-smokers. The study explored the nurses' reasons for quitting smoking and their perception of the links between cigarette smoking and disease. Some differences between smokers and non-smokers are also reported.

134. Green, D. E., and Nemzer, D. E.
CHANGES IN CIGARETTE SMOKING BY WOMEN--AN ANALYSIS, 1966 AND 1970.
Health Services Reports, 88(7): 631-636 (8 ref.), 1973.
surv. - smok. B-4905.

Since specific health dangers have been attributed to cigarette smoking, many smokers have given up the habit. Women have exhibited more difficulty in quitting smoking than men, and the authors report on the changes in smoking rates of women. A survey of smoking habits of 5,000 males and females over age 21 was carried out in 1966. A comparable sample was interviewed in 1970. In 1966, 42.2 percent were smokers while only 36.2 percent were smoking in 1970. The smoking rate among women is highest for those who are separated or divorced. Between 1966 and 1970, the smoking rate increased for single women and decreased for married women. For women working outside the home, the smoking rate remained unchanged between 1966 and 1970. The mean consumption of cigarettes per day is 17 for women and 22 for men.

135. Green, H. G.
INFANTS OF ALCOHOLIC MOTHERS.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 118(5): 713-716 (44 ref.), 1974.
gen. - preg. & alc. - fet. alc. syn. - nutr. preg. B-4906.

Studies on the long term effects of alcoholic beverages on the offspring of users are reviewed. The results of studies on both animals and humans are discussed. The author notes socioeconomic factors which complicate studies of alcoholic women and their infants. It is suggested that more information is needed on factors other than infections, metabolic disorders, etc. which are causes of perinatal death and morbidity.

136. Hammond, E. C., and Garfinkel, L.
SMOKING HABITS OF MEN AND WOMEN.
Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 27(2): 419-442 (8 ref.), 1961.
surv. - smok. - sex diff.; smok. A-3021.

The authors report on a survey of smoking habits among 43,068 adults. Findings show that exposure to cigarette smoke products is less in the female population than in the male in terms of type of smoking, the proportion of regular smokers, percentage of heavy smokers, degree of inhalation, nicotine and tar content, and age at which smoking began. Cigar and pipe smokers tend to inhale smoke to a far lesser degree than do cigarette smokers. A larger proportion of college graduates than those with less education have given up smoking, and a larger proportion smoke low-tar,

low-nicotine cigarettes.

137. Hammond, E. C.
SMOKING IN RELATION TO THE DEATH RATES OF ONE MILLION MEN AND WOMEN.
National Cancer Institute Monograph, # 19: 127-204 (22 ref.), 1966.
res. - smok. - sex diff. ; smok. - lung canc. B-4907.

As part of a prospective study which began in 1959, morbidity and mortality rates of men and women smokers were studied. Differences between men and women smokers are outlined. It is noted that fewer women than men smoke, that women for the most part smoke only cigarettes whereas men smoke pipes and cigars as well, and that women smoke fewer cigarettes than men, inhale less and start smoking later in life. Death rates for both men and women were higher for cigarette smokers. These death rates included the following diseases as causes; coronary heart disease, emphysema, cancer of the lung, cancer of the buccal cavity, pharynx, larynx and esophagus, aortic aneurysm, cancer of the pancreas, and cirrhosis of the liver. Total death rates and death rates for common diseases were found to be higher in men than in women. Women who never smoked regularly were found to have lower death rates than men who never smoked regularly and women who smoked cigarettes regularly had much lower death rates than men who smoked cigarettes regularly. It is concluded that many women smokers smoke only a few cigarettes per day, do not inhale, and that the death rates of these women are about the same as the death rates of women who never smoked regularly.

138. Harlap, S., and Davies, A. M.
SMOKING IN PREGNANCY AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT.
British Medical Journal, 2: 610 (0 ref.), 1974.
lett. - preg. & smok. B-4908.

A letter discusses recent findings about the adverse effects of maternal smoking on the fetus and the neonate. It was determined that smoking parents led to increased bronchitis and pneumonia in infants and young children. The findings were independent of both weight, social class and birth order and appeared due to passive inhalation of tobacco smoke by infants after birth.

139. Harper, R. G., Sia, C. G., and Blenman, S.
OBSERVATIONS ON THE SUDDEN DEATH OF INFANTS BORN TO ADDICTED MOTHERS.
In: Dupont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S. (Chairmen). Fifth National Conference on Methadone Treatment Proceedings, 2: 1122-1127 (12 ref.), 1973.

book - preg. & metha. - preg. & narc. add. - sudd. dea. inf. B-4909.

A study was made of 244 infants born to addicted mothers from January 1970 to June 1972. Three of those observed died suddenly between one and five months of age, or at a rate of one death per eighty-one infants born to heroin-addicted mothers. Among non-addicted mothers, sudden death occurs in 2.5 to 3 infants per 1,000 live births. To provide further insight into sudden death among offspring of heroin addicts, the authors present detailed case studies of those infants who died unexpectedly.

140. Harper, R. G., Solish, G. I., Purow, H. M., Sang, E., and Panepinto, W. C.
THE EFFECT OF A METHADONE TREATMENT PROGRAM UPON PREGNANT HEROIN ADDICTS AND THEIR NEWBORN INFANTS.
Pediatrics, 54(3): 300-305 (21 ref.), 1974.
res. - preg. & h. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-4910.

The experiences of a program for addicted pregnant women, their spouses, and their newborn infants are reported. The goal of the program was to stabilize the life situation of the addict. Treatment for addiction was coupled with intense psychosocial support including help to secure financial assistance, legal services, and adequate housing. The long term goal was motivation of the woman or couple to change their lifestyle. The medical and social data on mothers and infants are discussed. The major problem in the program appeared to be withdrawal in the infants. The authors conclude that the intensive program appeared successful in alleviating many of the common problems of addiction in pregnancy.

141. Hartz, S. C., Heinonen, O. P., Shapiro, S., Siskind, V., and Slone, D.
ANTENATAL EXPOSURE TO MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE IN RELATION TO MALFORMATIONS, MENTAL DEVELOPMENT, AND CHILDHOOD MORTALITY.
New England Journal of Medicine, 292: 726-728 (7 ref.), 1975.
res. - mepro. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. B-4911.

Data from 50,282 pregnancies which had occurred between 1958 and 1966 were analyzed to determine if there was any association between antenatal exposure to meprobamate and chlordiazepoxide and occurrence of congenital anomalies. 4.4 percent of the births were recorded as stillbirths or deaths up to the age of four years. Congenital malformations were identified in 6.5 percent of the children before the first birthday or at death before the fourth birthday. For the 1,870 children of mothers exposed to meprobamate or chlordiazepoxide during pregnancy, the observed and expected numbers of malformed were calculated. There were no marked differences found. The authors also demonstrated that these two drugs were not related to overall mortality nor to cerebral impairment as

measured by motor and mental status scores at eight months and IQ scores at eight years. Reasons for these findings are discussed.

142. Haworth, J. C.
CIGARETTE SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY AND THE EFFECT UPON THE FETUS.
Canadian Journal of Public Health, 64(Suppl.): S20-S24 (19 ref.), 1973.
gen. - etio. alcm. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. - fet. grow. retard. B-4912.

A review of the current findings about maternal cigarette smoking and its effects on the fetus is presented. The association between cigarette smoking and low birthweight is now firmly established. There has been less agreement about the effect of smoking on preganacy complications and on infant morbidity and mortality, and considerable doubt that the association is causal. Until research studies can accurately determine the implications of maternal smoking, physicians should advise women of possible harmful effects to the fetus.

143. Hecht, C. A., Grine, R. J., and Rothrock, S. E.
THE DRINKING AND DATING HABITS OF 336 COLLEGE WOMEN IN A COEDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 9: 252-258 (4 ref.), 1948.
surv. - coll. w. - drink. prac. A-3022.

A study is described which sought to establish systematic information about women and alcohol consumption. It examines a narrow segment of the female population - middle class college women. Among 336 college women surveyed, there were twice as many regular drinkers as non-drinkers. No relationship was found between drinking and academic record. Most of the women who drank did so with their families, rather than surreptitiously. Frequency of drinking and dating were closely associated; a larger portion of non-drinkers were attached in an emotional relationship than were drinkers.

144. Henry, B. C.
HELPING WOMEN ADDICTS AT "THE COKE HOLE", ENGLAND.
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 18: 68-76 (0 ref.), 1974.
gen. - treatm. cent. - treatm. drug add. B-4913.

One house at the Coke Hole Centre in Andover, England admits up to eight girls between the ages of 15 and 26 with drug problems. The rehabilitation house is run by a married couple as a family home and the girls are

expected to live, learn, and work as a family. Emphasis at the home is on Christian living in order to provide physical, mental, and spiritual help. The author reviews a number of the problems encountered and gives three case histories to indicate the individual nature of each girl's problem. A table is given to indicate backgrounds, type of drug abuse, and results of treatment for the girls who had been cared for. The author notes that only 4 of 14 girls who continued to abuse drugs after leaving the centre had stayed for the required minimum stay of 10 months.

145. Heron, H. J.
THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY: A REVIEW WITH A PREVIEW.
New Zealand Medical Journal, 61: 545-548 (21 ref.), 1962.
rev. ; smok. - preg. & smok. A-3023.

Cigarette smoking among women has been associated with menstrual disorders, and restriction of free haemoglobin, necessary to transport oxygen, due to the carbon monoxide content of inhaled smoke. Smoking during pregnancy has caused prematurity, pre-eclampsia, and low birthweight. A study was undertaken to determine what effect smoking and carbon monoxide blood concentrations might have on the "grading" of infants at birth. Findings indicate that smoking in the early stages of labour is liable to produce infants whose respiration is depressed and who consequently take longer to establish normal respiratory excursion and tone. Peripheral cyanosis was more common in offspring of smokers than of the control group. The condition of the infants reversed to nearly normal when they were exposed to high oxygen concentration for a short time.

146. Hickey, R. J., Harner, E. B., Clelland, R. C., and Boyce, D. E.
SMOKING HAZARDS TO THE FETUS.
British Medical Journal, 3: 501 (18 ref.), 1973.
lett. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4914.

In a letter to the editor, the authors disagree with previously published reports which state that maternal smoking causes low birthweight. With a thorough review of current research on smoking and adverse effects on both fetus and neonate, the conclusion made is that the question of causal relationships between smoking and birth weight remains unsettled and should be acknowledged thusly.

147. Hindmarch, I.
DRUGS AND THEIR ABUSE. AGE GROUPS PARTICULARLY 'AT RISK'.
British Journal of Addiction, 67: 209-214 (25 ref.), 1972.
gen. - drug ab. - amph. - barb. - LSD - mari. - opiat. B-4915.

The author has examined major drugs of misuse to determine which age groups are particularly associated with their use and abuse. Two age groups emerge as particularly at risk. The first is middle aged females (34 to 50 years) and the second is adolescent males and females (13 to 17 years). Both groups utilize drugs to cope with conditions of stress and identity crises. The middle age female indicates psychological and physiological problems of adjustment which leave her vulnerable to depression, anxiety, and insomnia. Antidepressant, stimulant or hypnotic-sedative drugs are frequently prescribed, and subsequent renewals of such prescriptions or repetitive administration of these drugs encourage drug dependency.

148. Hirsh, J.
WOMEN AND ALCOHOLISM.
In: Bier, W. C., ed. Problems in Addiction: Alcoholism and Narcotics.
New York: Fordham University Press, pp. 108-114 (2 ref.), 1962.
book - etio. alcm. A-3024.

The author reviews the social and cultural factors contributing to the increasing number of female alcoholics. Although emancipation gave women freedom to drink openly, society's traditional attitude of restraint and condemnation remained unchanged. The need for systematic and scientific study of alcoholism in women is stressed. A clinical profile of a woman alcoholic, drawn from findings of previous studies, is presented.

149. Holzner, A. S., and Ding, L. K.
WHITE DRAGON PEARLS IN HONG KONG: A STUDY OF YOUNG WOMEN DRUG ADDICTS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 8(2): 253-263 (8 ref.), 1973.
surv. - drug add. - crim. B-4916.

As an aid to an understanding of some of the forces which attract and keep young women in the drug subculture of Hong Kong, 14 young women addicts (under 25) were interviewed. Socioeconomic status, personal and social attitudes, and drug history were investigated intensively. Loneliness, inability to achieve a desired goal, family life, lack of clear life goals, and a belief in societal indifference appeared to reinforce factors such as widespread poverty, poor family relationships, lack of education or vocational training and unstable job history. These women appeared to have drifted into quasi legal and illegal occupations (e. g. dance hostess, prostitute) and also into drug use. Companionship, enjoyment, and relief from problems seemed to be found in the drug sub-culture. The authors suggest that prevention should be concerned with both social and psychological factors of addiction. In particular, there is a need for opportunities for greater participation of young people in adult society and for the destruction of the strong economic foundation of drugs in Hong Kong.

150. Howell, M. C.
WHAT MEDICAL SCHOOLS TEACH ABOUT WOMEN.
New England Journal of Medicine, 291: 305-307 (19 ref.), 1974.
gen. - presc. prac. - sex bias B-4917.

The effects of demeaning attitudes to women are discussed. The author notes the extent to which discriminatory attitudes toward women patients are instilled in medical students. The consequences of such attitudes include lack of concern for the effects of the birth control pill and the fact that women are more likely than men to be treated with drugs for depression and anxiety rather than helped to overcome causes of distress. Women medical students are also subjected to demeaning attitudes and discriminatory practices. As a result of both areas of discrimination, women may receive generally poorer health care. The author suggests that behavioural change can and must precede attitude changes with respect to women.

151. Howren, H. H., Jr.
A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE CONCERNING SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY.
Virginia Medical Monthly, 92: 274-279 (15 ref.), 1965.
rev. ; smok. - preg. & smok. - fet. grow. retard. B-4918.

The literature relating to smoking during pregnancy is reviewed, beginning with an article which appeared in 1935 first to express concern with the effects of smoking on pregnancy. All studies discussed suggest that smoking in pregnancy retards intra-uterine growth of the fetus but does not affect survival of these infants. It is concluded that the major effect of smoking during pregnancy is the retardation of growth due to the effect of nicotine--an effect as yet poorly understood.

152. Jacob, A. G., and Lavoie, C.
A STUDY OF SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A GROUP OF WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.
In: Brock, R., ed. Selected Papers Presented at the General Sessions Twenty-Second Annual Meeting, Sept. 12-17, 1971, Hartford, Conn.
Washington: The Alcohol and Drug Problems Association of North America, pp. 25-32 (39 ref.), 1971.
book - rev. ; alcm. - etio. alcm. B-4919.

Previous studies of women alcoholics are summarized. A group of women alcoholics at a treatment centre in Quebec are described and an analysis is made of a number of etiological factors relating to their milieu and their drinking. A variety of demographic characteristics are discussed including marital status, age distribution, education, and number of children. It is concluded that the development of alcoholism in the women under study

was most influenced by the parental family circle and the patients own family milieu.

153. Jacobson, C. B., and Berlin, C. M.
POSSIBLE REPRODUCTIVE DETRIMENT IN LSD USERS.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 222(11): 1367-1373 (16 ref.), 1972.
res. - ill. drug use - preg. & LSD - congen. anom. - nutr. preg. B-2761.

The role of L. S. D. as a possible mutagen was studied by the examination and monitoring of 148 pregnancies in 140 women who admitted to the ingestion of L. S. D. Of the 83 live births, 8 infants had major congenital anomalies and 75 were normal. There were 53 therapeutic abortions and 12 spontaneous abortions. Detailed reports of the eight abnormal infants are made. The authors conclude that definite implication of L. S. D. in the higher than normal rate of congenital anomalies is difficult to prove because of the many other factors associated with L. S. D. use (e. g. impure drugs, poor nutrition, etc.). However, they suggest that there are strong indications that L. S. D. use is hazardous to human reproduction.

154. James, I. P.
THE RECOGNITION AND MANAGEMENT OF ADDICTION AND CHRONIC INTOXICATION WITH SEDATIVE DRUGS.
Medical Journal of Australia, 11(8): 277-283 (11 ref.), 1962.
gen. - sed. - treatm. drug add. A-3025.

Among 100 female patients admitted to hospital for psychiatric care, 15 or 12 percent exhibited true addiction to sedative drugs. Each case history of the fifteen addicted women is detailed. Symptoms of chronic intoxication include depression, emotional instability, irritability and tension, impairment of intellectual ability, social withdrawal, lack of physical coordination, epileptic seizures and confusional psychosis. Since this syndrome may be confused with various medical or psychiatric symptoms, it frequently goes unnoticed.

155. Johnson, M. W.
PHYSICIANS' VIEWS ON ALCOHOLISM WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN.
Nebraska State Medical Journal, 50: 378-384 (0 ref.), 1965.
res. - etio. alcm. B-4921.

A study to determine views of physicians on alcoholism is reported. In a period of one year the 161 physicians interviewed had treated 400 to 500 women alcoholics. Of the alcoholics treated, only 14% had gone to their

physician specifically because of the alcohol problem. Physicians attitudes are described with regard to diagnosing alcoholism, behaviour characteristics of the alcoholic, the female alcohol, the physicians' responsibility in alcoholism, and the community's responsibility in alcoholism. It is concluded that physicians consider alcoholism to be an illness and that they are interested in treating alcoholism. An appendix lists behaviour characteristics of alcoholics as given by physicians.

156. Johnson, M. W., De Vries, J. C., and Houghton, M. I.
THE FEMALE ALCOHOLIC.
Nursing Research, 15(4): 343-347 (10 ref.), 1966.
res. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. B-4922.

Female alcoholics were interviewed to determine their drinking patterns, symptomatic behaviour, family reactions and rehabilitation. Nothing in early drinking patterns differentiated female alcoholics from women who drank but did not become addicted. Concealing their drinking and their liquor supply was characteristic of one-third of the group. Problems in interpersonal relations were influential in the alcoholism of most subjects. The group indicated that families were not generally understanding of their drinking problems. Most women believed that an alcoholic will not seek help until advanced stages of her addiction. Further understanding of alcoholism in women, and well-publicized treatment facilities would diminish guilt in the alcoholic women and encourage them to acknowledge and treat their addiction.

157. Johnston, W. C.
A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF 100 CONVICTED FEMALE NARCOTICS RESIDENTS.
Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 14: 230-236
(0 ref.), 1968.
surv. - narc. add. - crim. - rac. diff. - treatm. cent. B-4923.

A survey of 100 female narcotics addicts admitted to the Narcotic Rehabilitation Centre at Matteawan is reported. The survey consisted of about 70 questions which were administered by interview in order to obtain a picture of the addict from birth to certification as an addict. The survey included questions about early childhood development, home environment, and parents. Other questions sought information on neurotic traits, physical and mental health as an adult, etc. The results are reported in tabular form by age and race. It was concluded that as a group the addicts are insecure, frightened, and anxious. The author notes that the program at the Centre attempts to encourage a more positive self image and correct some of the negative feelings which seem to encourage addiction.

158. Jones, K. L., Smith, D. W., Streissguth, A. P., and Myrianthopoulos, N. C.
OUTCOME IN OFFSPRING OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC WOMEN.
Lancet, 1: 1076-1078 (3 ref.), 1974.
res. - neo. - peri. mort. - preg. & alc. - fet. alc. syn. B-4924.

Medical charts of 23 infants and their alcoholic mothers were reviewed to determine the significant effects of alcohol upon fetal growth. A matched control group of 46 non-alcoholic mothers with new offspring was used as well. A perinatal mortality rate of 17 percent was determined in offspring of those mothers who were alcoholic before and during pregnancy, as contrasted with 2 percent among non-alcoholic women. In surviving offspring, deficient intellectual performance was the most frequent problem noted, 4. 4 percent, usually accompanied by diminished head circumference. Thirty-two percent of the children exhibited enough physical features to verify the occurrence of fetal alcohol syndrome. The frequency of adverse effects on the fetus due to alcoholism was 43 percent in addicted women but only 2 percent in the control group. Due to the considerable risk to the fetus, the authors suggest possible termination of pregnancy in severely chronic alcoholic women.

159. Jones, M. C.
PERSONALITY ANTECEDENTS AND CORRELATES OF DRINKING PATTERNS IN WOMEN.
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 36(1): 61-69
(11 ref.), 1971.
surv. - drink. prac. B-4925.

Classifications, based on drinking behaviour, of a group of women participating in a longitudinal study are reported. Using standard tests, the youthful and adult personality characteristics of the women were assessed. Similarities in characteristics were found for the two extremes--problem drinkers and abstainers. Basic personality types relating to problem, heavy, moderate, and light drinkers and to non-drinkers are described. The basic traits which fit each category of drinker were discernible in the early adolescent period. It is concluded that alcohol-related behaviour in adults is to some extent an expression of pre-existing personality tendencies. The author suggests that the need for irresponsible drinking may be reduced with positive mental health approaches instituted in the youthful, formative years.

160. Kanto, J., and Erkkola, R.
THE FETO-MATERNAL DISTRIBUTION OF DIAZEPAM IN EARLY HUMAN PREGNANCY.
Annales Chirurgiae et Gynaecologiae Fenniae, 63: 489-491 (7 ref.), 1974.
res. - diaz. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. B-4926.

Diazepam is known to cross the placenta during both early and late pregnancy. A study was carried out to determine the extent to which diazepam, in a single maternal dose, is transferred to and stored by fetal tissues. Injections of 10 mg. of diazepam were given to 14 women before legal abortion by hysterectomy. Diazepam was found in maternal and fetal plasma examined 40 to 120 minutes after the injection. The drug was present in all tissue samples from fetal liver, brain, and placenta.

161. Karp, S. A., Poster, D. C., and Goodman, A.
DIFFERENTIATION IN ALCOHOLIC WOMEN.
Journal of Personality, 31(3): 386-393 (8 ref.), 1963.
res. - etio. alcm. A-3026.

A study to determine if alcoholic women, like alcoholic men, are markedly field dependent is reported. Perceptual field dependence can sometimes be related to particular personality structures and therefore, other indicators of differentiation were also studied. Results indicated that alcoholic women, in contrast to control groups, exhibited greater field dependence and less articulated body concepts. It is suggested that the findings are a step toward identifying a typical personality constellation in alcoholics as "limited psychological differentiation". The implications of such a finding are discussed.

162. Karpman, B.
THE ALCOHOLIC WOMAN: CASE STUDIES IN THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF ALCOHOLISM.
Washington: Linacre Press, 249 pp. (0 ref.), 1948.
book - etio. alcm. A-3027.

In one of the older texts on alcoholism in women, the author presents three detailed case studies of female inebriates. A review of current medical knowledge about alcoholism is included; the genetic, social, biological, economic, and religious factors related to alcohol addiction are examined. Although more recent research has found different causative influences on alcoholism, this text is valuable for a retrospective approach to alcohol dependence in women.

163. Kaubin, B. J.
SEXISM SHADES THE LIVES AND TREATMENT OF FEMALE ADDICTS.
Contemporary Drug Problems, 3: 471-484 (33 ref.), 1974.
gen. - sex bias - treatm. drug add. B-4927.

The author discusses the lack of literature dealing with lives and problems of female addicts apart from male addicts or studies of fetal effects of

drugs. Some literature is reviewed, and reasons for the lack of such literature are discussed. Problems in the treatment of female addicts, including self hatred and stereotyped attitudes of male therapists are considered. A program of treatment which is consciously non-sexist and provides strong female role models for female addicts is outlined. The author concludes that the needs of female addicts are not met by most existing treatment programs largely because of sexist attitudes and practices in society and by doctors and therapists. It is suggested that more treatment facilities for women are needed as well as further education programs for the general public.

164. Kay, C. R., Smith, A., and Richards, B.
SMOKING HABITS OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE USERS.
Lancet, 2: 1228-1229 (5 ref.), 1969.
res. - smok. B-4930.

During analysis of data collected from 32,000 women using oral contraceptives, the authors noted that oral-contraceptive users are more likely to be cigarette smokers than non-users. The user and control sample groups were representative of their respective populations in the United Kingdom at the time of the study. The incidence of smoking in women taking oral-contraceptive substances is a significant factor for further research into morbidity or mortality rates among users and non-users.

165. Kennedy, A.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIGARETTE SMOKING AND HISTOLOGICAL TYPE OF LUNG CANCER IN WOMEN.
Thorax, 28: 204-208 (15 ref.), 1973.
res. - smok. - lung canc. B-4931.

Lung cancer in women has increased so quickly in recent years that the rate of increase is greater than the rate of increase in men. The change in rate has been attrubuted to a rising consumption of cigarettes by women. To determine if a change in the histological type of lung cancer has occurred, all histological sections of lung cancer in women over a 17 year period were reviewed. The type of tumour involved and smoking history of the patient was noted. No evidence was found of a change in the histological pattern of the disease, and no statistically significant evidence noted of a connection between cigarette smoking and any particular cell type.

166. Kerr, B.
STRONG AT THE BROKEN PLACES. WOMEN WHO HAVE SURVIVED DRUGS.
Chicago: Follett Publishing Co., 333 pp., 1974.

book - drug add. - med. ab. B-4932.

The phenomenon of drug addiction among affluent middle-class women is examined closely. Six women were chosen from a group of forty participants in a survey of drug use to relate their individual experiences with drugs. All of the women had found themselves in serious, painful, psychological trouble and had turned to drugs for relief. Some had been given tranquillizers, barbiturates, or amphetamines by their physicians. Some had been given illicit or licit drugs by well-meaning friends, and others had experimented with alcohol or drugs for a considerable amount of time before developing an addiction. The subjects fail to fit the popular theory of drug addiction due to social or economic deprivation. The book describes individual methods of overcoming drug dependency and discovering a satisfying and productive way of life.

167. Kilmann, P. R.
PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICTS.
Psychological Reports, 35: 485-486 (5 ref.), 1974.
res. - narc. add. B-4933.

A study of 84 institutionalized female narcotic addicts compared personality characteristics as measured by the Adjective Check List with a group of 176 normal women. The addicts checked more adjectives than the normal sample. The results indicated that the addicts were self-centred in orientation; and immature and impersonal in social interactions. The author suggests further research on the usefulness of therapy centred on encouraging more meaningful relationships. Further comparisons of institutionalized female addicts are suggested.

168. Kilmann, P. R.
SELF-ACTUALIZATION OF FEMALE NARCOTICS ADDICTS.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, 30: 308-310 (13 ref.), 1974.
res. - narc. add. B-4934.

The study investigated the level of self-actualization of 84 female narcotics addicts. Increased knowledge of the personality characteristics of such addicts could aid the formation of more meaningful treatment plans. The Personal Orientation Inventory (POI) was used because it seemed to be a fairly reliable measure of self-actualization and mental health. Results indicated lower than normal adult scores in such areas as ability to accept one's self as a person, to live in the present and to relate meaningfully to all objects in life. The addicts scored higher than normal in such areas as ability to express feelings spontaneously, to form meaningful relationships, and to be sensitive to one's own feelings. The author suggests ways in which treatment can be adapted to suit such personalities.

169. Kinsey, B. A.
THE FEMALE ALCOHOLIC. A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY.
Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 231 pp., 1966.
book - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. B-4935.

Although there are at least one million female alcoholics in the United States, little investigation of alcoholic women had been undertaken by behavioural scientists. The author aims to provide factual data about early experiences and drinking patterns of female inebriates and to develop a theoretical framework for the study of female alcoholism. A thorough review of theories about alcoholism as a disease is included. The book is a serious appraisal of alcoholism, particularly in relation to women, yet is readily comprehensible to a lay reader.

170. Kinsey, B. A.
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ALCOHOLIC WOMEN FROM A STATE HOSPITAL SAMPLE.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 124: 1463-1466 (11 ref.), 1968.
surv. - etio. alcm. B-4936.

The author reports on a study of 46 hospitalized alcoholic women of low socioeconomic status; the findings are compared with those of similar studies examining women of a higher social and cultural status. In spite of differing backgrounds, similar psychological conditions were found in all subjects: most women had cold, rejecting, domineering mothers and warm but ineffectual fathers. The result was a marked sense of personal inadequacy and a lack of preparation for adult roles. Respondents married dominant abusive men who controlled them without demanding emotional communication. The findings offer some support for the view that a crucial factor in female alcoholism is the woman's identification with her father.

171. Klingberg, M. A., Abramovic, A., and Chemke, J.
DRUGS AND FETAL DEVELOPMENT.
New York: Plenum Press, 559 pp., 1972.
book - terat. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. B-4937.

Most of the papers presented at the First International Symposium on the Effect of Prolonged Drug Usage on Fetal Development, Kafar Saba, Israel, September 14-17, 1971, are included in this volume. Some studies examine fetal damage in experiments using animals as subjects, but most are concerned with adverse effects of maternal drug ingestion on the human fetus. A review of congenital malformations in the history of mankind is included. Among topics covered are effects of tranquillizers, tetracycline, and analgesics on fetal development, the extent of drug ingestion during modern pregnancies, and problems in investigating teratogenicity of chemical substances.

172. Kunnes, R.
POLY-DRUG ABUSE: DRUG COMPANIES AND DOCTORS.
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 43: 530-532 (2 ref.), 1973.
gen. - drug ab. - drug adv. - presc. prac. - sex bias B-4938.

A new form of drug abuse encouraged by the creation of fixed-drug combinations by the pharmaceutical industry is discussed. Sexist advertising encourages doctors to prescribe fixed combinations of amphetamines and barbiturates as diet pills, particularly for housewives. Overprescription of such drugs is also leading to their becoming a part of the street drug culture. The author warns of the addicting nature of both amphetamines and barbiturates.

173. Ladewig, D., and Battegay, R.
ABUSE OF ANOREXICS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NEWER SUBSTANCES.
International Journal of the Addictions, 6(1): 167-172 (8 ref.), 1971.
res. - anor. ab. - amph. B-4939.

A study is reported in which 22 female patients dependent on appetite-regulators were questioned about their reasons for drug addiction. Only 2 women were objectively overweight. Over half named "slimming" as the primary reason for taking anorexics. A second significant factor was a need for stimulation. Forty-nine percent of the group took anorexics in in the course of other drug dependence. The psychosomatic aspects of obesity and the wish to reduce and of resulting anorexia nervosa, are indicated.

174. Lennard, H. L., Epstein, L. J., Bernstein, A., and Ransom, D. C.
MYSTIFICATION AND DRUG ABUSE, HAZARDS IN USING PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS.
New York: Harper & Row, 133 pp. (54 ref.), 1971.
book - psytrop. drug. - drug adv. - presc. prac. B-4940.

With an aim of imforming lay people about potential complications of drug ingestion, the authors present a comprehensive overview of prescription practices in North America. The mystification surrounding the giving and taking of drugs, both licit and illicit is exposed; in addition, mystification practiced by pharmaceutical companies, the medical profession, and subculture groups is credited with facilitating a growing misuse of psychoactive drugs. It is noted that physicians are more likely to prescribe psychoactive drugs for women than men, and women are more likely to indicate themselves than men. A National Survey conducted in 1967 found that twice as many women (31 percent) and men (15 percent) had used psychoactive agents during the preceding twelve month period.

175. Lenz, W.
DRUGS AND CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES.
Lancet, 2: 1332-1334 (0 ref.), 1962.
lett. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. A-3028.

A letter to the editor reports on incidents of fetal damage resulting from ingestion of specific drugs during pregnancy. Caution is stressed by physicians who note that the teratogenicity of many drugs has not yet been est established. Careful research is still required before absolute understanding of adverse drug reactions can be announced. Until definitive information is available, pregnant women should avoid drug ingestion, particularly in the first trimester of pregnancy.

176. Lenz, W.
MALFORMATIONS CAUSED BY DRUGS IN PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Diseases in Children, 112: 99-106 (63 ref.), 1966.
rev. ; preg. & drug. - smok. - preg. & drug. B-4941.

Some of the literature relating to the teratogenic effects of drugs on pregnancy is reviewed. The various effects of thalidomide and the types of malformations caused by thalidomide are discussed in some detail. The author outlines several factors related to the effects of thalidomide. It is suggested that the thalidomide tragedy resulted from inadequate information and testing and that it is the doctor's responsibility to ask questions of the pharmaceutical industry before accepting drugs.

177. Levi, M. , and Seborg, M.
THE STUDY OF I. Q. SCORES ON VERBAL VS NONVERBAL TESTS AND VS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG WOMEN DRUG ADDICTS FROM DIFFERENT RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 7(3): 581-584 (0 ref.), 1972.
res. - drug add. - rac. diff. B-4920.

Intelligence Quotient tests were administered to 335 women drug addicts imprisoned in a state institution. The study aimed to determine statistical differences between I. Q. scores on verbal vs nonverbal tests achieved by white, black and white-Mexican descent subjects, and between school grade completed vs school grade learning achieved by these groups. Findings indicated that the Revised Alpha test did not reliably measure the intelligence of black and Mexican subjects. These groups performed better on nonverbal tests, but obtained significantly lower scores than white subjects. This result undoubtedly reflects the culturally related content of the test.

178. Levine, D. G., Preston, P. A., and Lipscomb, S. G.
A HISTORICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING DRUG ABUSE AMONG NURSES.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 131(9): 1036-1038 (8 ref.), 1974.
res. - nurs. - drug ab. B-4942.

The authors report the results of a study of drug abuse by 12 nurses. The purpose of the study was to determine if backgrounds and medical histories could be linked with patterns of drug abuse. Results of intensive interviews indicated that all of the nurse addicts had intensive histories of medical treatment and that the abused drugs were all prescription drugs rather than "street" drugs. The authors discuss the risks of drug abuse in the medical profession. The authors conclude that an individual who has a history of medical treatment may be predisposed to seek relief from career or other problems through the use of drugs.

179. Levine, J.
THE SEXUAL ADJUSTMENT OF ALCOHOLICS. A CLINICAL STUDY OF A SELECTED SAMPLE.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 16: 675-680 (2 ref.), 1955.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. - sex behav. A-3028.

A study aimed at investigating the sexual behaviour and attitudes of alcoholics is presented. Clinical records of 79 alcoholics (63 men and 16 women) who had described their sexual adjustment in psychotherapeutic interviews were examined. A significant majority of alcoholics displayed a lack of interest in heterosexual relations. Female alcoholics exhibited fear or hostility toward men. Fifty percent of male alcoholics referred to a dominating, overprotective mother and a passive, ineffectual father. Dependency on controlling mothers and hostility toward weak father figures makes the development of a passive homosexual alcoholic a definite possibility.

180. Lindbeck, V. L.
THE WOMAN ALCOHOLIC. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.
International Journal of the Addictions, 7(3): 567-580 (44 ref.), 1972.
rev.; alcm. - spous. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. B-4943.

The author examines research into female alcoholism during the last 15 years in order to evaluate data collected, to determine gaps in existing knowledge, to co-ordinate points of view, and to suggest areas of future research. It is observed that the number of female alcoholics in unknown but thought to be increasing. Differences in the ratio between sexes of alcoholics may be influenced by socio-economic status, as well as sex. Women, as hidden drinkers, are examined in detail, in terms of financial

and social levels, psychology and personal history. Areas of neglect in research thus far include the role of the spouse of a women alcoholic, the development of criteria for discovering hidden alcoholism, the alcoholic woman as mother, and factors which comprise vulnerability to alcohol.

181. Ling, G. M., Dolman, C. L., and Boyd, J. R.
DRUG-INDUCED (THALIDOMIDE) MALFORMATIONS.
Canadian Medical Association Journal, 87: 1259-1262 (18 ref.), 1962.
gen. - smok. - thal. - etio. alcm. - preg. & drug. A-3029.

From the latter part of 1961, numerous cases of congenital abnormalities in newborns became associated with the use of thalidomide in early pregnancy. The authors report on two cases which further support the link between certain types of congenital malformations and the administration of thalidomide in early pregnancy. In their discussion, the authors review the discovery of rare malformations suddenly increasing in incidence in Europe and Great Britain. Since thalidomide is a derivative of glutarimide it is suggested that other glutarimides be carefully scrutinized for similar teratogenic effects. The authors conclude by advising extreme caution in the administration of drugs to pregnant women.

182. Linn, L. S., and Davis, M. S.
THE USE OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUGS BY MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.
Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 12: 331-340 (15 ref.), 1971.
surv. - midd. w. - med. ab. - psyther. drug. - presc. prac. B-4944.

The literature on psychotherapeutic drug use by adults is reviewed. The present study surveyed 100 women in Los Angeles to determine some factors associated with psychotherapeutic drug use. The results indicated a significant relationship between chronic health problems and the use of psychotherapeutic drugs. Social class background did not appear to be a factor related to psychotherapeutic drug use. Both social involvement and religious affiliation were found to have a strong relation to drug use. Psycho-social problems and marital status were also found to be factors related to the use of psychotherapeutic drugs. The author concludes that use of psychotherapeutic drugs cannot be explained by a single factor and that factors related to use may vary from group to group.

183. Lipsitz, P. J., and Blatman, S.
NEWBORN INFANTS OF MOTHERS ON METHADONE MAINTENANCE.
New York State Journal of Medicine, 74(6): 994-999 (21 ref.), 1974.
res. - neo. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-4945.

The experiences from 1967 to 1973 with 100 newborns of 99 mothers on a

methadone maintenance program are reported. The incidence of congenital anomalies was not increased and depression in the infants was not caused by methadone maintenance. Twenty-six of the infants registered low birth weight (under 2,500 gms.). Withdrawal symptoms occurred in 56 of the newborn infants. Follow-up procedures were attempted and contact was maintained with the mothers and infants until it appeared that the mother was managing her infant well. A system of numerical scoring for narcotic withdrawal was used and was suggested for further study. Polydrug abuse is discussed in relation to such a study. Treatment for withdrawal in the infant is discussed and it is concluded that treatment is not always required for symptomatic newborns.

184. Lisansky, E. S.
ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN: SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCOMITANTS. I. SOCIAL HISTORY DATA.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 18: 586-623 (39 ref.), 1957.
gen. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - sex diff.; alcm. - treatm. alcm. A-3030.

Points of view about alcoholism in women and how it differs from alcoholism in men are summarized. The study consists of social data gathered on 46 alcoholic women and 55 alcoholic men who were voluntary patients at an outpatient clinic as well as 37 alcoholic women who were committed to a state farm. Information sought included general identifying information, family history background, present family structure, and drinking history and patterns of alcoholism. With regard to age, education, occupation, father's occupation, and religious and ethnic background, no significant differences were found between male and female outpatients. The alcoholic women in the outpatient sample had started drinking later than the men and had lost control of their drinking at a later age. These women who tended to drink alone and preferred wine, had shorter histories of alcoholism than the men. Differences between the outpatient women and state farm women were striking. The state farm group showed greater deprivation in their early histories and were more likely to have a parent, sibling or husband with alcoholism or problem drinking. The state farm group generally appeared to have more characteristics of psychopathology than the outpatient group of women. The author suggests that different groups of alcoholic women should be differentiated in the manner that addictive drinkers and non-addictive drinkers are differentiated among male alcoholics.

185. Lisansky, E. S.
THE WOMAN ALCOHOLIC.
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 315: 73-81 (24 ref.), 1958.

gen. - etio. alcm. - sex bias - treatm. alcm. A-3031.

The presence of a double standard concerning male and female alcoholics is indicated. The author discusses the increased frequency of drinking by women and the small increase of alcoholism in women. Literature relating to women and alcoholism is reviewed. Characteristics of alcoholic women are outlined including general social information, home background information, present family structure, and history and patterns of drinking. In addition, a comparison of outpatient clinic men and women alcoholics is provided. The author suggests a number of areas in need of further research.

186. Little, W. A.
DRUGS IN PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Nursing, 66(6): 1303-1307 (0 ref.), 1966.
gen. - terat. - plac. - preg. & drug. - nutr. preg. B-4946.

The general attitude toward drugs for women in their reproductive years up to the time of the thalidomide tragedies is reviewed. An account of teratogenic drugs and their possible effects is given. Other drugs and chemicals which can effect the fetus or newborn are also discussed. The problem of testing new drugs effectively for humans include the fact that the most significant trial, and the most dangerous, would be in pregnant humans. The author concludes that although there are few proven teratogens in humans, care must be taken to protect the mother and fetus from possible teratogens. Five principles are suggested to censure against over-reaction against life preserving drugs as well as to avoid damage to the fetus or mother.

187. Lolli, G.
ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN.
Connecticut Review on Alcoholism, 5(3): 9-11 (0 ref.), 1953.
gen. - etio. alcm. - sex diff. ; alcm. A-3032.

The need for separate consideration of alcoholic women is discussed. Characteristics of alcoholism in women are reported and differences from alcoholism in men are noted. The author reviews various kinds of alcoholism in women and some of the causes. It is suggested that treatment for alcoholic women which includes environmental manipulation may have a better chance of success than similar treatment for alcoholic men. It is also noted than treatment may be hindered by the fact that the hostility of the environment is more marked for alcoholic women than for alcoholic men.

188. Long, S. Y.
DOES LSD INDUCE CHROMOSOMAL DAMAGE AND MALFORMATIONS? A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.
Teratology, 6(1): 75-90 (94 ref.), 1972.
rev.; preg. & drug. - preg. & LSD - chrom. aberr. - congen. anom. B-2783.

Reports concerned with the genetic and teratogenic effects of LSD are reviewed and discussed. The contradictory results of studies on the in vivo effects of LSD are noted. Studies with both human beings and animals are included in the review. It is concluded that there is little evidence of lasting chromosome breakage caused by LSD. In addition, evidence of teratogenic action of LSD is not present in humans or animals although there are five reported cases of limb deficiencies which indicate the need for continued study. The author concludes that therapeutic use of LSD should continue to be an option though the possible risks ought to be considered.

189. Longdon, W. H.
METHEDRINE USE IN YOUNG WOMEN --SOME FINDINGS.
Canada's Mental Health, 21: 8-9 (5 ref.), 1973.
gen. - ill. drug use - amph. - methe. B-4947.

The author describes a study of 7 adolescent female methedrine ("speed") users which considered the motivation for their drug use. All subjects were chronic users of injected methedrine and had been for at least one year. In each case, chronic use was precipitated by a personal crisis accompanied by depression, irritability, and feelings of helplessness. The early life of each young woman was disturbed by poor parental relationships, lack of familial love, and parental addictive problems. For all there was a general loneliness and sense of isolation, and a continual search for escape through drugs. To provide treatment for these drug users and other like them, the therapist must allow time for a sense of trust to develop in the patient. When basic trust is established, the patient can learn to explore negative feelings without turning to drugs.

190. Lubs, M-L. E.
RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN MATERNAL SMOKING EFFECTS ON THE NEWBORN INFANT.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 115: 66-76 (15 ref.), 1973.
res. - rac. diff. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4948.

A sample of 3,415 Caucasian mothers and 783 Negro mothers was studied for the effects of smoking on prematurity in their infants. A dose-response relationship was found for low-birth-weight and clinically premature

infants. The relationship was found to be stronger for infants of Negro mothers. Complications in pregnancy, bleeding and severe anemia, infants with low Apgar scores, and infants needing special treatment were associated with maternal amoking in both races. Socio-ecomic factors studied did not appear to influence the frequency of premature infants as much as smoking did.

191. Lucey, J. F.
HAZARDS TO THE NEWBORN INFANT FROM DRUGS ADMINISTERED TO THE MOTHER.
Pediatric Clinics of North America, 8(2): 413-419 (26 ref.), 1961.
rev.; preg. & drug. - preg. & drug. A-3033.

A comprehensive review of the effect of maternal medication on the human fetus is presented. The author described reported fetal abnormalities as caused by individual drugs. It is stressed that many new drugs are prescribed during pregnancy when inadequate research has established their nontoxic or harmful effects on the fetus. Caution is urged in prescribing drugs during pregnancy, particularly in the first trimester.

192. Lukianowicz, N.
SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR: AN ATTEMPT TO MODIFY THE ENVIRONMENT.
Psychiatria Clinica, 6: 171-190 (52 ref.), 1973.
res. - alc. ab. - drug ab. - suic. B-4949.

A study which compared 91 women admitted to hospital after suicide attempts in 1971 with 100 women admitted for the same reason in 1962-1963 is reported. Variables analyzed included personality, psychiatric condition, social class, and religion. Results indicated that the number of suicide attempts had almost doubled in the last decade. A 20 percent decrease in alcohol abuse accompanied a 25 percent increase in drug abuse. A number of reasons are suggested for the latter changes. Other characteristics of the suicidal women are outlined.

193. MacDonald, A. P., Jr., Walls, R. T., and LeBlanc, R.
COLLEGE FEMALE DRUG USERS.
Adolescence, 9: 189-196 (10 ref.), 1973.
res. - coll. w. - ill. drug use B-4950.

In an attempt to determine the correlates of drug use among female undergraduates, a random sample of 411 students was chosen. The number of significant correlations agree with those ascertained in previous research studies which the authors review. Greater amounts of drug use tended to be associated with higher social orientation, lower church attendance, greater

likelihood to smoke cigarettes, less conformity to peer pressure, and sexual freedom. Consumption of caffeine and alcohol was mildly but positively related to the use of amphetamines. The researchers observe that drug groups should be analyzed separately for accurately representative statistics.

194. MacMahon, B., Alpert, M., and Salber, E. J.
INFANT WEIGHT AND PARENTAL SMOKING HABITS.
American Journal of Epidemiology, 82(3): 247-261 (12 ref.), 1965.
surv. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4951.

Twelve thousand, one hundred and ninety-two replies to a mail questionnaire on parental smoking habits were received from the parents of 16,741 single white live births in Massachusetts in 1963. Results indicated that mean birth weight decreased with the amount of maternal smoking and that the difference in mean birth weight was about 10 ounces between children of non-smokers and children of smokers of two or more packs per day. No connection was established between paternal smoking habits and birth weight. The children's weight between 10 and 14 months did not vary by parental smoking class. The results are discussed in relation to other studies of the effects of maternal smoking during pregnancy.

195. Mangano, M. G.
SOME SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOLISM AMONG WOMEN.
In: Selected Papers presented at the 11th European Institute on The Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism. Oslo: International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism, pp. 26 (0 ref.), 1965.
book - rev.; alcm. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4952.

The increase in alcoholism among women is discussed. The author reviews the findings from a number of studies on women and alcoholism. It is suggested that the alcoholic woman is still consedered to be in the lowest strata of society and is not well tolerated. The greatest frequency in alcoholism appears to be in the 40-49 age group, a particularly vulnerable phase in woman's biological and psychological stage. The importance of early recognition and treatment of female alcoholism is noted, particularly with regard to the children of such alcoholics. Finally it is noted that the psychic tensions caused by the situation of modern women may be an influential factor in alcoholism.

196. Mausner, J. S.
SMOKING AND PREGNANCY.
Annals of Internal Medicine, 79(2): 272 (9 ref.), 1973.
lett. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4953.

About one-third of American women now smoke cigarettes. As a result, lung cancer rates in women are rising and an increase in sudden death among young women has been reported. Babies of smokers have lower birth weights than offspring of non-smokers. Smokers have a stillbirth rate more than three times as high as non-smokers. The author presents a brief and comprehensive review of the implications of increased smoking among women.

197. Mayer, J., Myerson, D. J., Needham, M. A., and Fox, M. M.
THE TREATMENT OF THE FEMALE ALCOHOLIC: THE FORMER PRISONER.
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 36: 248-249 (0 ref.), 1966.
surv. - crim. - treatm. alcm. B-4954.

Female alcoholics who are former prisoners are diffucult to treat on an outpatient basis; they frequently exhibit intense phobias, depression, uncontrolled drinking and sexual behaviour, and self-destructive tendencies. A survey of the Massachusetts Correctional Institution population showed that of 240 women inmates, 173 (72 percent) were alcoholics. An attempt was made to establish staff contact with these women to encourage them to continue treatment for alcoholism after their release from prison. In comparing former prisoners to the more usual female outpatient alcoholic, former prisoners were younger, often came from broken homes, most remained single or were married at an earlier age with a greater tendency toward divorce. For this group, therapeutic goals of abstinence, self-reliance and adequate social and economic functioning are rarely realistic.

198. Mayer, J., and Green, M.
GROUP THERAPY OF ALCOHOLIC WOMEN EX-PRISONERS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 28: 493-504 (6 ref.), 1967.
res. - crim. - group ther. - treatm. alcm. B-4955.

The authors describe their experiences with outpatient group psychotherapy with female alcoholic ex-prisoners. Female alcoholics display extreme volatility, narcissism, intense phobic behaviour, depressive feelings, psychoses and frequently exhibit barbiturate addiction along with alcoholism. After favourable response to group therapy within the prison, a group of 10 released women was formed. Average attendance during the 24 week therapeutic period was 2 or 3 members. Group meetings were instances of uncontrolled behaviour by some members, inability to self-disipline themselves, intense feelings or rivalry for the leader, and hostility toward new members. No group cohesion was established. In spite of these difficulties, 7 of the original 10 members continued to use clinical treatment facilities after the dissolution of the group. The experience suggested possible alternative approaches to group therapy for women of similar backgrounds.

199. McBride, W. G.
DRUGS AND CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES.
Lancet, 2: 1332-1334 (0 ref.), 1962.
lett. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. A-3034.

A letter to the editor reports on incidents of fetal damage resulting from ingestion of specific drugs during pregnancy. Caution is stressed by physicians who note that the teratogenicity of many drugs has not yet been established. Careful research is still required before absolute understanding of adverse drug reactions can be announced. Until definitive information is available, pregnant women should avoid drug ingestion, particularly in the first trimester of pregnancy.

200. McCarthy, M.
THE FEMALE DRUG ADDICT AND HER FEMININE MYSTIQUE.
Psychiatric Opinion, 9: 30-35 (14 ref.), 1972.
gen. - drug add. - sex diff. ; drug use B-4956.

The etiology of drug addiction among females in contemporary society is discussed. Data concerning initial addiction in women suggests a willingness on the female's part; the first experimentation is usually voluntary. The female addict usually has a seriously impaired self-concept and a deeper problem of psychological identity. Her habit may be more extensive than in the male since she can more readily avoid police detection and arrest until several years of addiction have gone by. Self-hate and ambivalent feelings toward both sexes seem to exist simultaneously. Impaired job performance and poor education make deviant behaviour the only method possible for raising money to support the drug habit. A high incidence of broken homes, a tendency toward delinquency and a history of educational failure are noted significantly among women addicts.

201. McDanal, C. E. , Owens, D. , and Bolman, W. M.
BROMIDE ABUSE: A CONTINUING PROBLEM.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 131: 913-915 (8 ref.), 1974.
res. - brom. - etio. alcm. B-4957.

Abuse of bromide drugs, or bromism, is discussed in detail. Eight cases of bromism are examined; six of the patients were white housewives. Seven of the case histories had a significant history of alcoholism. Bromide-intoxicated patients display symptoms such as drowsiness, lethargy, dysarthia, weakness, ataxia, skin disorders, memory loss, disorientation, and psychosis with delirium and hallucinations. Bromism is frequently found in white adult women, often occurs with alcoholism, and can be misdiagnosed as a psychotic state. The authors urge that bromide drugs be removed from their present over-the-counter position, and

placed under prescription control.

202. McDonald, R. L.
PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, CIGARETTE SMOKING, AND OBSTETRIC COMPLICATIONS.
Journal of Psychology, 60: 129-134 (17 ref.), 1965.
res. - smok. - preg. & smok. B-4958.

In studies of personality factors and cigarette consumption, smokers were observed to be more impulsive, more chance-oriented, less suggestible, more anxious, and more neurotic. The author reports on a study which sought to establish if smokers with obstetric complications have personality characteristics significantly different from those of non-smokers with uncomplicated pregnancies. The sample was comprised of 129 unmarried first-pregnancy patients. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory was administered to each subject, and after delivery, pregnancies categorized as complicated or uncomplicated. Heavy smokers were more depressed than light or non-smokers. Heavy smokers were more depressed than light or non-smokers. On the psychopathic-deviate scale, heavy smokers had higher scores than non-smokers. Non-smokers exhibited more paranoia than light smokers. No significant differences were found between smokers and non-smokers in terms of obstetric complications.

203. McGlothlin, W. H. , Sparkes, R. S. , and Arnold, D. O.
EFFECT OF LSD ON HUMAN PREGNANCY.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 212(9): 1483-1487
(19 ref.), 1970.
res. - preg. & LSD - abort. - congen. anom. - prem. B-0622.

The methods and results of a study of 148 human pregnancies after ingestion of low doses of LSD in medical settings are reported. The study makes distinctions between cases where both parents had used LSD, cases where only the mother used LSD, and cases where only the father used LSD. Some subjects had also used LSD in non-medical settings. The authors comment on the results which indicate that the only apparent increased risk to pregnancies was a possibility of more frequent spontaneous abortions for women who had used LSD in non-medical settings prior to conceptions. Although the study was small, the authors indicate that most defects seemed to fall within the normal incidence range for pregnancy.

204. McRee, C. , Corder, B. F. , and Haizlip, T.
PSYCHIATRISTS' RESPONSES TO SEXUAL BIAS IN PHARMACEUTICAL ADVERTISING.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 131(11): 1273-1275 (6 ref.), 1974.

surv. - drug adv. - sex bias B-4960.

A group of 30 psychiatrists were questioned for their response to the portrayal of women in pharmaceutical advertising. Forty-five percent of the sample regarded the advertisements as showing sexual bias that might negatively influence physicians' perception of women. Seventy-four percent felt that a general physician or a layman might be subliminally convinced by the advertisements to believe that more women than men displayed symptoms of mental illness. The conclusion reached is that drug firms might better attract the attention of consumers by picturing both male and female patients in advertisement illustrations.

205. Medhus, A.
MORBIDITY AMONG FEMALE ALCOHOLICS.
Scandinavian Journal of Social Medicine, 2: 5-11 (56 ref.), 1974.
res. - etio. alcm. - morb. alc. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4961.

A study to investigate the developmental pattern of morbidity within a group of female alcoholics is reported. Using data from public health insurance agencies, 71 female alcoholics were studied for a period of 6 years before compulsory treatment and 4 years after treatment. A group of 71 controls, matched for age, were also studied. The disability rate increased up to the treatment time for alcoholics. The author notes that the unfavourable morbidity trend was broken at the time of compulsory treatment although the nature of the causal relationship was not determined. It is suggested that earlier treatment is desirable in view of the morbidity prognosis of the alcoholic women; i. e. that earlier identification could lead to earlier treatment and therefore to a lower rate of morbidity.

206. Mellinger, G. D.
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUG USE AMONG ADULTS: A MODEL FOR YOUNG DRUG USERS?
Journal of Drug Issues, 1: 274-285 (6 ref.), 1971.
surv. - med. ab. - psyther. drug. - presc. prac. B-3589.

A cross-section probability sample of adults, 18-78 in suburban San Francisco, indicated that people in the 18-29 age range are not modelling their drug use on the patterns of psychotherapeutic drug use by older adults. More women in this group used minor tranquillizers than were found in an earlier survey of the inner city. Women were more likely than men to be users of most classes of drugs with the exception of over-the-counter drugs. More than twice as many women as men had received psychotherapeutic drugs through a prescription. Men were more likely than women to use alcohol heavily. The author suggests that both men and women are

conforming to culturally acceptable forms of drug use.

207. Mellinger, G. D., Balter, M. B., Chase, C., and Manheimer, D. I.
PATTERNS OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUG USE AMONG ADULTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.
Archives of General Psychiatry, 25: 385-394 (14 ref.), 1971.
surv. - med. ab. - psyther. drug. - presc. prac. B-3347.

Using a probability sample survey of adults in San Francisco, the authors obtained information on the extent and use of psychotherapeutic drugs. An important purpose of the study was to determine where drugs were obtained and the extent to which prescription drugs were obtained from non-medical sources. Results indicated that the prevalence of psychotherapeutic drug use was generally greater among women but, that in fact, this finding only applies to prescription drugs obtained from medical sources. The authors found that men are more likely than women to be involved with the regular use (i. e. taking one drug daily for a month or longer) of psychotherapeutic drugs. The study indicated that young people (18-29 years) are more likely than older people to use some kind of psychotherapeutic drug. The authors conclude that the drug using behaviour of men and women differs primarily in regard to kinds of drugs used and where they are obtained. It is suggested that it is more socially acceptable for a woman to obtain "coping" drugs from a physician. Finally, the study indicated that the general prevalence of regular drug use was low.

208. Mier Y Terán, C., Schnass, L., Vargas, G., and Belsasso, G.
DRUG ABUSE AMONG THE INMATES OF A WOMEN'S PRISON IN MEXICO CITY.
Addictive Diseases, 1(2): 153-175 (21 ref.), 1974.
res. - drug ab. - crim. B-4962.

Using the economic and social situation of Mexico as a framework, a study of 24 women inmate addicts and 2 control groups is reported. The study investigated the degree towhich an adequate socialization process is reflected in the socio-cultural and family characteristics of drug dependent women inmates. A relationship between drug abuse and the use of tobacco and alcohol was found. Drug abuse was found to start in adolescence, a period critical in discovering a sense of identity. All three groups seemed to be from the medium low and low socio-economic strata and to have had somewhat inadequate processes of socialization. The authors conclude that deviant behaviour, including drug abuse, emerges from varied socio-economic contexts but that such behaviour will be retarded if certain factors of stability and permanence in heterosexual relationships exist.

209. Milkovich, L., and van den Berg, B. J.
EFFECTS OF PRENATAL MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE HYDROCHLORIDE ON HUMAN EMBRYONIC AND FETAL DEVELOPMENT.
New England Journal of Medicine, 291: 1268-1271 (6 ref.), 1974.
res. - mepro. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. B-3591.

Women with minor psychoneurotic complaints who received meprobamate, chlordiazepoxide, other drugs, or no drug while reporting for prenatal care in the Child Health and Development Studies conducted from 1959 to 1966 in San Francisco form the basis of this study. Rates of incidence of severe congenital anomalies per 100 live births and fetal deaths were compared for these four groups. The data implied associations of teratogenicity for meprobamate and chlordiazepoxide if taken during the first 42 days of pregnancy, as well as higher crude fetal death rates both before and after the 20th week of gestation. The authors stressed that although these data were not conclusive, they did suggest caution in the prescribing of these drugs to women of childbearing age.

210. Miller, H. C., and Hassanein, K.
MATERNAL SMOKING AND FETAL GROWTH OF FULL TERM INFANTS.
Pediatric Research, 8: 960-963 (26 ref.), 1964.
res. - preg. & smok. - fet. grow. retard. - nutr. preg. A-3035.

A study of the effects of maternal smoking on birth weight, crown-heel length, head circumference, and the ratio of body weight to body length is reported. Results indicated that reductions in birth weight and crown-heel length could be associated with smoking. No reduction in the ratio of body weight to body length was associated with smoking during pregnancy. Mean weight gains were not significantly different during the last two trimesters of pregnancy in smoking and non-smoking mothers.

211. Miller, J. S., Sensenig, J., Stocker, R. B., and Campbell, R.
VALUE PATTERNS OF DRUG ADDICTS AS A FUNCTION OF RACE AND SEX.
International Journal of the Addictions, 8(4): 589-598 (10 ref.), 1973.
res. - drug add. - rac. diff. - sex diff.; drug use B-4963.

A study to determine the value systems of narcotics addicts and to study comparisons related to race and sex is described. Results reflected differences generally noted between the sexes rather than differences attributable to drug addiction. Males placed higher emphasis on values related to ambition, intellect, logic, and excitement. Women scored higher on values related to cleanliness, forgiveness, happiness, inner harmony, self-respect, and true friendship. The female concern with cleanliness and self-respect may reflect the women's feelings of dirtiness or worth-

lessness associated with a life of drug addiction. The authors note that the lifestyle accompanying drug addiction may have a less profound effect on male self-concept than upon female self-concept.

212. Mirkin, B. L.
EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON THE FETUS AND NEONATE.
Postgraduate Medicine, 47(1): 91-95 (0 ref.), 1970.
gen. - neo. - preg. & drug. B-4964.

The author presents a comprehensive account of drug effects on the fetus and neonate. Specific drugs and fetal abnormalities they have caused are displayed in chart form, then subsequently explained in detail. Discussion of the attempts by the fetus to expel drugs received through the placenta is offered. It is stressed that further study of biologic immaturity is needed before further fetal abnormalities caused by maternal drug ingestion can be prevented.

213. Mogar, R. E., Wilson, W. M., and Helm, S. T.
PERSONALITY SUBTYPES OF MALE AND FEMALE ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 5(1): 99-113 (9 ref.), 1970.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4965.

The authors note the lack of knowledge about alcoholism in women. A study is described which attempted to identify relatively distinct diagnostic or personality configurations associated with alcoholism in both male and female patients. Using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the researchers identified five distinct personality types for women and four for men. The types for women in order of frequency were normal-manic, normal depressive, hysterical psychopathic, and passive aggressive. The types for males were passive aggressive, depressive-compulsive, schizoid-prepsychotic, and passive-dependent. A detailed description of each personality type is included. The association of alcoholism with differing personality patterns offers important implications for effective treatment.

214. Moser, R. J., Hollingsworth, D. R., Carlson, J. W., and Lamotte, L.
HUMAN CHORIONIC SOMATOMAMMOTROPIN IN NORMAL ADOLESCENT PRIMIPAROUS PREGNANCY. I. EFFECT OF SMOKING.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 120(8): 1080-1086 (40 ref.), 1974.
res. - chri. som. - preg. & smok. - fet. grow. retard. B-4966.

Studies of the effects of smoking on pregnancy are reviewed briefly. A

study of a normal smoking and non-smoking population to determine the effects of smoking on the placental growth hormone (HCS) is reported. Smokers were divided into groups on the basis of deep and shallow inhalers, long and short puffers, high and low tar, and high and low nicotine. Results indicated significant differences between light and heavy smokers but not significant differences between smokers and non-smokers. Light smokers had the lowest levels of HCS and heavier smokers had slightly higher levels than non-smokers in the third trimester. It is suggested that HCS production may be most affected by low tar and nicotine exposure and that larger doses may cause tolerance or even stimulation of HCS. The authors conclude that further studies including large numbers of pregnant women of all ages are necessary. It is suggested that studies also include data on the smoking habits of husbands or consorts.

215. Moya, F., and Thorndike, V.
PASSAGE OF DRUGS ACROSS THE PLACENTA.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 84(11): 1778-1798
(189 ref.), 1962.
gen. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. A-3036.

The authors review current knowledge about the passage of drugs across the placenta. The following mechanisms of transfer are explained in detail: 1) ultrafiltration; 2) diffusion; a) simple diffusion, b) facilitated diffusion; 3) active transport; 4) special processes: a) pinocytosis, b) breaks in placental villi. Specific drugs examined are barbiturates, tranquilizers, hypnotics and sedatives, belladonna derivatives, narcotics, narcotic antagonists, anesthetics, muscle relaxants, chemotherapeutics, and antibiotics. Virtually all drugs used in obstetrics cross the placental barrier. Muscle relaxants are the only exception, although if ingested in extremely high dosage they do appear in fetal blood.

216. Mulcahy, R., Murphy, J., and Martin, F.
PLACENTAL CHANGES AND MATERNAL WEIGHT IN SMOKING AND NONSMOKING MOTHERS.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 106: 703-704
(2 ref.), 1970.
res. - plac. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4967.

More evidence is necessary to confirm that offspring of smoking mothers exhibit lower birth weight. In this study, the possibility of gross placental disease as a cause of lighter babies among smoking women is considered. A sample of 50 smoking mothers and 50 non-smoking mothers of term infants was selected. A highly significant difference in birth weight (396 grams) was noted among offspring of the two groups. This difference could not be accounted for by macroscopic placental disease or by significant

217. Mulcahy, R., and Murphy, J. F.
MATERNAL SMOKING AND THE TIMING OF DELIVERY.
Journal of the Irish Medical Association, 65(7): 175-177 (8 ref.), 1972.
res. - preg. & smok. - fet. grow. retard. - prem. B-4959.

A study is described which examined the possible contribution of prematurity by dates, in causing lighter babies in smoking mothers. The sample was comprised of 5,099 women admitted to a maternity hospital. Delivery was earlier in smoking than in non-smoking women; 39.6 percent of non-smoking mothers and 43.5 percent of women who smoked 10 cigarettes or more per day delivered before their expected dates. Age and parity had no significant effect on this difference. The part played by prematurity by dates in the development of lighter babies in smoking mothers is relatively unimportant compared to the direct effect of smoking in retarding fetal growth.

218. Murphy, J. F., and Mulcahy, R.
THE EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING, MATERNAL AGE AND PARITY ON THE OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY.
Journal of the Irish Medical Association, 67(11): 309-313 (23 ref.), 1974.
res. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - abort. - stillb. B-4968.

A study is described which sought to determine the effects of maternal cigarette smoking on the rate of unsuccessful pregnancies among women in a maternity hospital. The sample was made up of 12,013 patients admitted for delivery on spontaneous abortion. Age, parity, smoking habits, and the outcome of pregnancy were recorded. Abortion and stillbirth were considerably more common among women smoking five or more cigarettes daily. Above this level, the adverse effect on the fetus is not dose-related. Increasing age and high multiparity are both associated with increased fetal wastage, but the adverse effects of cigarette smoking are independent of these two factors.

219. Myerson, D. J.
CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON A GROUP OF ALCOHOLIC PRISONERS. WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOMEN.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 20: 555-572 (6 ref.), 1959.
gen. - etio. alcm. - crim. A-3037.

A composite clinical description of women alcoholic prisoners is reported. The description of these women from the lowest socioeconomic class includes discussion of the life patterns of alcoholic prisoners, the depriving situation in childhood, the situations experienced in early adolescence, and the failure to adapt to isolation. The author concludes that the women used either a homosexual or heterosexual relationship to solve lifelong patterns

of isolation. Such relationships fail unless a person is found to provide the necessary dominating, feeding role. It is stated that such failures lead to total collapse and dependence on alcohol. The author suggests that the lock and key situation of prison is necessary but that it is also necessary to create a therapeutic setting to deal with these women.

220. Myerson, D. J., Mackay, J., Wallens, A., and Neiberg, N.
A REPORT OF A REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR ALCOHOLIC WOMEN PRISONERS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Suppl. #1: 151-157 (0 ref.), 1961.
res. - crim. - treatm. alcm. A-3038.

A program to rehabilitate alcoholic women by establishing a continuing relationship with one therapist both while in prison and in after-care is described. Therapists held weekly interviews with alcoholics before their release from prison and were available to the clients by appointment after their release. Not all clients continued in the programme. Of the 49 women discussed, 18 appeared to benefit from post-release treatment. It is concluded that sustained therapeutic relationships, while not an unqualified success, can contribute to successful treatment. It is suggested that such treatment be used in combination with other approaches.

221. Naeye, R. L., Blanc, W., Leblanc, W., and Khatamee, M. A.
FETAL COMPLICATIONS OF MATERNAL HEROIN ADDICTION: ABNORMAL GROWTH, INFECTIONS, AND EPISODES OF STRESS.
Journal of Pediatrics, 83(6): 1055-1061 (34 ref.), 1973.
res. - preg. & h. - congen. anom. - fet. grow. retard. - nutr. preg. - prem. B-4969.

A study is described in which 82 heroin-addicted women and their offspring were examined. Acute infection was present in approximately 60 percent of the women or their newborn infants. Premature delivery occurred among most of the infected women, while non-infected women delivered at term. Episodes of distress during fetal life was verified by meconium histiocytosis in the placentas of heroin exposed infants. Infants born to addicts were small for the gestation age; retardation of growth was influenced only partly by poor maternal nutrition.

222. Nelson, M. M., and Forfar, J. O.
ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN DRUGS ADMINISTERED DURING PREGNANCY AND CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES OF THE FETUS.
British Medical Journal, 1: 523-527 (21 ref.), 1971.
surv. - neo. - terat. - presc. prac. - preg. & drug. - congen. anom. B-2957.

To compare drug consumption during pregnancy of mothers of infants with congenital abnormalities, the authors surveyed 1,369 mothers over a period of two years. During the study period, 458 women gave birth to infants with congenital abnormalities. A control group of 911 mothers of normal babies was chosen. The authors' findings indicate that certain drugs such as aspirin, antacids, and barbiturates have a high teratogenic potential, while others such as cough medicines or vitamins caused no fetal abnormality. The conclusion reached is that avoidance of any drug with a high teratogenicity is advisable and that self-medication with common household remedies should be avoided during pregnancy.

223. Neuberg, R.
DRUG DEPENDENCE AND PREGNANCY: A REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Commonwealth, 77: 1117-1122 (32 ref.), 1970.
gen. - mat. withd. - preg. & drug. - neo. withd. syn. B-1080.

The author reviews current research into indiscriminate drug use by women during pregnancy. Female heroin addicts experience obstetrical difficulties and drug withdrawal symptoms are frequent in their offspring. Amphetamine users seldom undergo a physical withdrawal period, but depression resulting from avoidance of the drug may complicate pregnancy and delivery. Teratogenic effects of LSD in early pregnancy are still inconclusive, yet the author notes several instances of fetal abnormalities in infants born to parents who had ingested LSD. No chromosomal aberrations were found in users of marijuana or barbiturates.

224. Neutal, C. I., and Buck, C.
EFFECT OF SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY ON THE RISK OF CANCER IN CHILDREN.
Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 47(1): 59-63 (8 ref.), 1971.
res. - preg. & smok. - canc. offs. B-4970.

A study was carried out to examine the relationship between childhood and maternal smoking during pregnancy. The sample was comprised of 89,302 infants surviving at least 7 days, surveyed in the Ontario Perinatal Mortality Study and the British Perinatal Mortality Survey. Maternal smoking habits were recorded before or just after the birth of the child. In the group studied, there were 65 cancer deaths and 32 cancer survivors in the period from birth to a minimum of 7 and a maximum of 10 years of age. Evidence of a dose-related relationship was lacking. The findings indicate that it is unlikely that tobacco smoke has a broad spectrum carcinogenic effect on the fetus which more than doubles the overall risk of cancer in the first decade of childhood.

225. Newman, R. G.
PREGNANCIES OF METHADONE PATIENTS. FINDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT PROGRAM.
New York State Journal of Medicine, 74(1): 52-54 (0 ref.), 1974.
res. - preg. & metha. - birthwt. - neo. with. syn. B-4971.

Data was collected from 120 completed pregnancies of patients undergoing methadone treatment for heroin addiction. No association was found between methadone doses during the last trimester of pregnancy and birthweight, length of gestation, Apgar score or maternal and infant complications. A high incidence of neonatal withdrawal was reported with no consistent relationship to dosage established.

226. Noble, P. , and Barnes, G. G.
DRUG TAKING IN ADOLESCENT GIRLS: FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROGRESSION TO NARCOTIC USE.
British Medical Journal, 2: 620-623 (13 ref.), 1971.
res. - ill. drug use - narc. add. - delinq. B-4972.

Few studies have related the characteristics of drug users to their subsequent progress into drug addiction. The authors report a follow-up examination of 227 adolescent females and 100 control subjects who were admitted to a London remand home during 1966-1968. The mean length of follow-up time (1970), was three years. Of those who were using non-narcotic drugs at admission, 20. 6 percent had used narcotics by June 1970. Only 1 percent of the control group had used narcotics at the time of follow-up. Narcotic use on admission and progression to narcotic use were associated with frequent drug taking, marked involvement in a drug milieu, and a high incidence of personal morbidity. Adolescents who use illicit drugs and have a history of court appearances for any reason are particularly vulnerable to subsequent narcotic usage and other forms of serious drug abuse.

227. Noble, P. , Hart, T. , and Nation, R.
CORRELATES AND OUTCOME OF ILLICIT DRUG USE BY ADOLESCENT GIRLS.
British Journal of Psychiatry, 120: 497-504 (11 ref.), 1972.
res. - ill. drug use - delinq. B-4973.

A survey of 1088 girls admitted to a London remand home investigated the incidence of narcotic and non-narcotic drug use and the extent of progression from non-narcotic to narcotic use. The sample consisted of 227 girls who had taken drugs in the one month prior to their admission and a control group of 100 girls matched for year of admission. The study covered the years 1966 to 1970 allowing for follow-up studies related to further narcotic use, mental hospital admissions, and criminal convictions.

Personality characteristics of the two groups are discussed. During the follow-up period, it was found that 20.6 percent of non-narcotic users progressed to narcotics use. Only 1 percent of the control group began using narcotics. The authors also found that narcotics users had more criminal convictions, and were more frequently admitted to mental hospitals in the follow-up period. The authors conclude that girls who have used non-narcotic drugs and who are remanded by the courts or sent to Approved Schools seem to be more vulnerable to further drug use.

228. Nymand, G.
MATERNAL SMOKING AND IMMUNITY.
Lancet, 2: 1379-1380 (9 ref.), 1974.
lett. - preg. & smok. B-4974.

A study to determine the deleterious effect of inhalation of cigarette smoke was carried out by collecting data from 2,499 pregnant women. Medical histories taken of women during pregnancy showed that infections of the urinary tract were more common in smokers than in non-smokers. Febrile and non-febrile virus diseases were noted more often in smokers than non-smokers. The findings indicate that cigarette smoking impairs immune response and facilitates clinical manifestations of bacterial and virus attacks.

229. O'Lane, J. M.
SOME FETAL EFFECTS OF MATERNAL CIGARETTE SMOKING.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, 22(2): 181-184 (4 ref.), 1963.
res. - preg. & smok. - abort. - birthwt. - prem. A-3039.

Prematurity and low birth weight have been associated with smoking during pregnancy. A study was made of 1,031 caucasian women who had single pregnancies delivered vaginally. All subjects were either smoking cigarettes before and during their pregnancies, or were absolute non-smokers. The smoking mothers produced lighter and shorter infants. The premature rate of the smoking mothers was more than twice that of the non-smoking group. The smoking group had spontaneous abortions at a rate of 12.6 percent, compared to 8.9 percent among non-smokers. No significant difference was noted in maternal weight gain, placental weights, fetal and perinatal death rates or length of gestation between the smoking and non-smoking groups.

230. Oltman, J. E., and Friedman, S.
TWENTY YEARS OF DRUG ADDICTION.
Diseases of the Nervous System, 25: 90-96 (3 ref.), 1964.
res. - drug add. - h. add. - sex diff.; drug use A-3040.

Drug addicts admitted to Fairfield State Hospital in Connecticut from 1943 to 1962 are discussed. The study deals separately with both males and females. During the 20 years of the study there were 90 first admissions and 41 re-admissions of women addicts. Although the admission rate of women addicts rose between 1959 and 1962, the increment was not as great as the rate of male addicts admitted. Of the 90 addicts, 19 were addicted to heroin, 24 to morphine, and 47 to barbiturates or other drugs. Characteristics and family backgrounds of the addicts are compared to male addicts. The authors conclude that the frequency of heroin addiction increased over the two decades and that heroin addiction is more common in males than females at a ratio of 3.5 to 1. It is suggested that heroin addiction is a social problem whereas morphine and barbiturate addiction are personal problems.

231. Ostrea, E. M., Jr., Chavez, C. J., and Strauss, M. E.
A STUDY OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE SEVERITY OF NEONATAL NARCOTIC WITHDRAWAL.
Presented at the Annual Spring Meeting of the Society for Pediatric Research & American Pediatric Society, Washington, D. C., May 2, 1974, 18 pp. (6 ref.), 1974.
book - preg. & drug. - neo. withd. syn. B-4975.

Confusion about factors influencing neonatal withdrawal are attributed to three causes: 1) conclusions obtained from inadequately controlled studies; 2) excessive reliance on maternal history in correlating her drug habit to severity of neonatal withdrawal; and 3) a lack of objective criteria with which to evaluate withdrawal symptoms. A study was made of 198 addicted mothers and offspring to obtain accurate data about the effects of maternal addiction on the neonate. The authors found that maternal history of drug ingestion was inaccurate; morphine was detected in urine samples of women who denied drug ingestion. Infants of drug-addicted mothers were of normal birth weight. Symptoms of neonatal withdrawal included fist-sucking, irritability, tremors, sneezing, and high-pitched cry. No infants died after birth. Severity of narcotic withdrawal did not correlate with gestational age, Apgar score, sex or race or with morphine levels of maternal or infant blood. A significant correlation occurred between methadone dosage and withdrawal severity. The modification of neonatal environment to reduce stress did not prevent or diminish withdrawal severity.

232. Oswalt, R., and Sexton, D.
MARIJUANA AND LSD USAGE AMONG FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS.
Journal of the American College Health Association, 20(4): 265-268 (10 ref.), 1972.
surv. - coll. w. - ill. drug use - LSD - mari. B-4976.

A study of drug use by a random sample of students at a small women's liberal art college is reported. Information gathered by questionnaire concerned whether or not LSD and/or marijuana were used, frequency of use, why used or not used and intentions concerning future use. Results indicated that over 50 percent of the sample had tried marijuana at least once but only 10 percent used it once a week. The majority of users intended to continue using marijuana. Only 4 percent had tried LSD. The great majority of non-users of LSD did not expect ever to use LSD. Legalization of marijuana was favoured by 60 percent and 5 percent favoured legalization of LSD.

233. Otterland, A.
EFFECT OF THALIDOMIDE WARNING ON MEDICINE PRESCRIBED FOR PREGNANT WOMEN. ANALYSIS OF FREE MEDICINES DELIVERED TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS IN THE VÄSTERBOTTEN COUNTY OF SWEDEN DURING 1961 AND 1962.
British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine, 19: 94-96
(0 ref.), 1965.
res. - thal. - presc. prac. B-4977.

Consumption of free medicines decreased following the thalidomide tragedy of 1962. The study described is an analysis of all prescriptions for free medicines issued during one month in Västerbotten, Sweden. Findings showed that physicians prescribed fewer of all drugs in 1962, including sedatives and preventive medicine. Also, a smaller dosage was recommended. The decrease in drugs prescribed was directly influenced by fear of malformations such as thalidomide caused. The findings indicate that use of medicine is subject to influences other than rational ones, such as a kind of "crowd behaviour" on the part of doctors and patients.

234. Palmer, R. H., Ouellette, E. M., Warner, L., and Leichtman, S. R.
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN OFFSPRING OF A CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC MOTHER.
Pediatrics, 53(4): 490-494 (15 ref.), 1974.
gen. - preg. & alc. - congen. anom. - fet. grow. retard. B-4978.

The authors discuss abnormalities in three offspring of an alcoholic mother. Although the patient smoked cigarettes and suffered poor nutrition during her pregnancy, fetal abnormalities in her three children are attributed to alcoholism. A fourth child, born before the onset of alcohol addiction displayed no malformation or development deficiency. The pattern of prenatal onset growth, development deficiency, microcephaly, and physical malformation is similar to that observed in offspring of other chronic alcoholic women.

235. Parish, P. A.
THE PRESCRIBING OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN GENERAL PRACTICE.
Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners, 21(Suppl. #4): 1-77 (98 ref.), 1971.
res. - psytrop. drug. - presc. prac. - sex diff. ; drug use B-3402.

Psychotropic drug prescribing in general practice is the subject addressed by three major sections in this report. The first section examines national prescribing trends of psychotropic drugs in England and Wales between 1965 and 1970. The second section is a retrospective study of psychotropic drugs entered on patients' medical records sampled for a group of Midland general practitioners during the year May 1, 1967 to April 30, 1968. Of 13,259 records examined, 12. 6 percent of the population had been prescribed psychotropic drugs. The female to male ratio for psychotropics was 2. 14:1. The females consistently received more psychotropics than males in data analyzed by age and by therapeutic sub-groups. Other topics reviewed included prescribing patterns, choice of psychotrope, duration of use, and indication for psychotropic therapy. The third section considered influences affecting prescribing in general practice including a review of other studies carried out in this area.

236. Parish, P.
IS IT RIGHT TO PERFORM A PHARMACOLOGICAL LEUCOTOMY ON A LARGE SECTION OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY?
Drugs and Society, 1: 11-14 (0 ref.), 1972.
gen. - psyther. drug. - psytrop. drug. - presc. prac. B-3360.

Minor tranquillizers, hypnotics, and appetite suppressants account for the majortiy of psychotropic drugs prescribed by G. P. s. A review is given of prescribing trends for hypnotics, amphetamines, appetite suppressants, and hypnotics. From 1965 to 1970, the annual number of prescriptions for psychotropic drugs increased by 7. 5 million. The author discusses prescribing habits of G. P. s noting that an earlier study found twice as many women as men are prescribed psychotropic drugs and 7 times as many women as men are prescribed appetite suppressants. The tendency for ancillary staff to routinely issue repeat prescriptions is discussed. It is concluded that better training in therapeutics, sociology, psychology, and psychiatry is required for G. P. s.

237. Parker, F. B.
SEX-ROLE ADJUSTMENT IN WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 33: 647-657 (25 ref.), 1972.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex behav. B-3361.

Fifty-six white women alcoholics and 56 white moderate women drinkers,

matched for age and educational level, were studied "to determine the degree to which deviant sex role dispositions are found among groups of women showing variable excessive drinking patterns". Some interpersonal, familial, and marital characteristics of the two groups were also studied. In support of his hypotheses, the author found that as deviant drinking increased, sex role preferences became less feminine, emotional responses became more feminine, sex-role preferences, and emotional responses became incongruent and neuroticism increased. The results are discussed in relation to other studies. The author questions whether indications of deviant femininity are causes or consequences of alcoholism. The author concludes with a number of questions which arise from the study.

238. Parry, H. J.
USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN U. S. ADULTS.
Public Health Reports, 83: 799-810 (8 ref.), 1968.
surv. - psytrop. drug. - drink. prac. - sex diff. ; drug use B-3559.

The author reviews data on the manufacture and sales of psychotropic prescription drugs (sedatives, tranquilizers and stimulants). He then reports the findings of two surveys, using national samples, conducted in 1967 in a study which was one of the first to deal with the prevalence of use. It was found that one in four U. S. adults had used one or more psychotropic drugs at least once during a one year period and that sedatives and tranquilizers were more commonly used than stimulants. The high use groups were identified as women (about twice as high as men) and Jews (with above average education, income, and urbanism). It was noted that these two groups also reported rates of escape drinking below the national average. The author suggested this finding was related to the taboos against drinking of any kind by women, and against heavy and escape drinking by Jews, while for neither group were there traditional objections to the use of psychotropics. A comparison by sex and income groups suggested that for both males and females the highest prevalence rates were associated with an income of $10,000 and over.

239. Parry, H. J.
PATTERNS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG USE AMONG AMERICAN ADULTS.
Journal of Drug Issues, 1: 269-273 (0 ref.), 1971.
surv. - psytrop. drug. - sex diff. ; drug use B-3605.

The preliminary results arising from the first two-thirds of a national sample of American adults, aged 18-74, and interviewed during 1970-1971, are reported. At least one of every two adults had used one or more psychotropic drugs at some time prior to the interview. Women, tending to be continuous users, were twice as prevalent as men who tended to be infrequent users. This difference was accounted for by the use of tranquili-

zers and daytime sedatives. It was also found that psychotropic drug use among women was related to high alcohol consumption and to cigarette smoking, especially former smoking. These findings did not hold for men. Other variables reported included region of the country, age, education, tendency to anticipate discomfort, and marijuana use.

240. Parry, H. J., Balter, M. B., Mellinger, G. D., Cisin, I. H., and Manheimer, D. I.
NATIONAL PATTERNS OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC DRUG USE.
Archives of General Psychiatry, 28: 769-783 (21 ref.), 1973.
surv. - psyther. drug. - sed. - tranq. - presc. prac. - sex diff.; drug use B-3543.

The methods and results of a lengthy national survey on the use of prescription and over-the-counter psychotherapeutic drugs in the U. S. are discussed. The authors found that use of such drugs was widespread and that women are more likely than men to be users of psychotherapeutic drugs. It is suggested that greater use among women could be related to women's greater likelihood to visit a physician, biological differences related to the reproductive cycle, female socialization which allows women to openly feel stress and the use of "alternative coping drugs" such as marijuana and alcohol by men. The study indicates that patterns of drug use in the U. S. tend to be similar to other western countries and possibly more conservative.

241. Pemberton, D. A.
A COMPARISON OF THE OUTCOME OF TREATMENT IN FEMALE AND MALE ALCOHOLICS.
British Journal of Psychiatry, 113: 367-373 (7 ref.), 1967.
res. - psyther. drug. - sed. - tranq. - presc. prac. - sex diff.; drug use B-3544.

A brief review of literature on female alcoholics is given. A follow-up study of 50 male and 50 female alcoholics attempted to confirm earlier studies concerning the prognosis for male and female recovery as well as determine if any factors in the patient's social, psychological, or psychiatric state were related to successful outcome. The patients were studied at a mean of 1 1/4 years after discharges. Although prognosis was poor for both groups it was worse for the women studied. Only 10 women and 18 men were regarded as successful. Women who had been widowed, separated or divorced responded poorly compared to men in the same situation. Men appeared to respond much better than women to routine treatment. The presence of an intellectual deficit was related to lack of success in both groups. Similarly, successful treatment for both groups seemed to be related to an underlying neuroses. All of the successful women but only some of the successful men had experienced intensive treatment.

The authors suggest that it may be more difficult for females to establish a satisfying role in the familial unit because of a critical husband, a more severe disturbance, or the loss of a husband.

242. Perlmutter, J. F.
DRUG ADDICTION IN PREGNANT WOMEN.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 99(4): 569-572
(14 ref.), 1967.
res. - peri. mort. - prem. B-2821.

Narcotic addiction as an increasing problem and the increasing number of pregnant narcotics addicts is discussed. A 2 year study of 21 pregnant women was conducted. Few of the patients attended the clinic regularly for prenatal care. Fertility did not seem to be affected by the menstrual abnormalities of the patients. More than half of the live births exhibited symptoms of neonatal addiction. Over half of the births were premature and perinatal mortality was 17. 4 percent. The author suggests that better prenatal care is needed, including perhaps greater flexibility in hours and freedom for the patient to cancel an appointment without recriminations. A wider variety of clinic services is suggested including a dietician, a social worker, and a psychiatrist. The author concludes that research into prophylactic therapy for neonates of addicted mothers is indicated.

243. Petersen, D. M.
ACUTE DRUG REACTIONS (OVERDOSES) AMONG FEMALES: A RACE COMPARISON.
Addictive Diseases, 1(2): 223-233 (26 ref.), 1974.
res. - rac. diff. - O. D. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. B-4979.

Basic data on female drug abusers who experience an acute drug reaction was gathered from the hospital emergency room records of Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. The results of the study indicated that women and blacks of both sexes are proportionately over-represented in admissions for acute drug reactions. Of all women admitted for acute drug reactions, 65. 5 percent were white. Ninety percent of all overdoses taken by women were found to be legal drugs. Black women were found to be twice as likely as white women to abuse illicit substances (15. 9 percent vs 7. 3 percent). The auhtor compares the characteristics of females admitted for acute drug reactions to the general population of the area served by the hospital.

244. Pierson, P. J. , Howard, P. , and Kleber, H. D.
SUDDEN DEATHS IN INFANTS BORN TO METHADONE-MAINTAINED ADDICTS.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 220(13): 1733-1734
(7 ref.), 1972.

gen. - preg. & metha. - sudd. dea. inf. B-4980.

The sudden deaths of two, and possibly 3 infants under 3 months are reported. The infants were 3 of 14 observed infants born to opiate addicted mothers maintained on methadone. The authors suggest that the three deaths represent a high incidence of the "sudden infant death syndrome" which should be brought to the attention of those who use methadone to treat opiate addicted mothers.

245. Pilapil, V. R., Harp, R. A., Ehrhardt, O. E.
LSD AND CYANOTIC CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE.
Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28(3): 131-132 (5 ref.), 1973.
gen. - LSD - preg. & LSD - chrom. aberr. - cyan. B-4981.

In order to provide additional insight into possible teratogenicity of LSD in man, a case is reported of cyanotic congenital heart disease in an infant born to parents who had ingested LSD prior to pregnancy. The infant's mother had taken amphetamines and LSD 3 times during the month preceding pregnancy. The father had taken LSD 10-15 times during the year preceding pregnancy. No drugs were taken during pregnancy. Possible chromosomal damage of the maternal germ cells prior to pregnancy is discussed.

246. Ploman, L., and Persson, B. H.
ON THE TRANSFER OF BARBITURATES TO THE HUMAN FETUS AND THEIR ACCUMULATION IN SOME OF ITS VITAL ORGANS.
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 64: 706-711 (24 ref.), 1967.
res. - plac. trans. - preg. & barb. B-2967.

A study is reported which sought to determine in what amounts and how quickly some common barbiturates pass through the placenta to the human fetus when ingested in ordinary dosage by the mother. An examination of 35 fetuses after legal abortions, was made. Samples were taken of maternal venous blood and urine, and fetal cord blood, placenta, liver and brain. Drugs taken by mothers included amylobarbitone, phenobarbitone, and barbitone, given up to fifty hours before a legal abortion was performed. The rate of barbiturate elimination from the blood was about the same in mother and fetus. An accumulation of barbiturate was found within the placenta, and more pronounced, in the liver and brain tissues. Concentration of the drug in fetal urine may indicate an inability of fetal kidneys to eliminate barbiturates. A high amount of barbiturates was noted in the 4th ventricle of the fetal brain. The remarkable difference between the barbiturate concentration in the cerebral cortex and in the fourth ventricle is significant in terms of the established respiratory depressant effect of barbiturates.

247. Podolsky, E.
THE WOMAN ALCOHOLIC AND PREMENSTRUAL TENSION.
Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18(10): 816-818
(0 ref.), 1963.
gen. - etio. alcm. - menst. A-3041.

Etiology of premenstrual tension is discussed. Water retention due to estrogen-progesterone imbalance is considered an important factor. Symptoms vary in severity but may include nervous tension, irritability, instability, temper tantrums, depression, mental confusion, vertigo, anxiety, insomnia, headache, visual disturbance, backache, nasal congestion, mastalgia, and bloating of abdomen. Brief case histories are described of women who resort to alcohol due to premenstrual tension. It is noted that women, whose ability to cope with premenstrual irritability was augmented by alcohol, exhibit a strong need for love and companionship.

248. Poland, B. J., Wogan, L., and Calvin, J.
TEENAGERS, ILLICIT DRUGS AND PREGNANCY.
Canadian Medical Association Journal, 107: 955-958 (9 ref.), 1972.
res. - ill. drug use - preg. & drug. - birthwt. B-2825.

The problem of the use of illicit drugs by teenagers is discussed with regard to the possible effects of such drugs on pregnancy and the fetus. The authors studied 3 groups of teenage drug users and a control group, all of whom were attending the prenatal clinic at Vancouver General Hospital. No evidence of teratogenic effects of illicit drugs was found. However, among drug users there appeared an increased incidence of pre-term labor as well as delivery of premature and immature infants. The authors suggest that the life style of drug users may be a factor in such deliveries rather than, or as well as, the use of illicit drugs. They conclude that more information on the problem of teenage drug users and pregnancy is needed.

249. Prather, J., and Fidell, L. S.
SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE CONTENT AND STYLE OF MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
Social Science and Medicine, 9: 23-26 (13 ref.), 1975.
res. - psytrop. drug. - drug adv. B-3684.

The authors analyze the relationship of content and style to the sex of the patient portrayed in drug advertisements appearing in four American medical journals. Issues of these journals were randomly selected to represent each year from 1968 to 1972. Of the 423 advertisements identifiable by the patient's sex, 52 percent portrayed males as patients compared to 48 percent portraying females. When further analyzed by type of illness, there were significantly different results by sex. Women were more often shown

with psychogenic ailments (anxiety, depression, insomnia) while men were shown with non-psychogenic (organic) illness. Advertisements for psychoactive drugs alone pictured women presenting diffuse emotional symptoms and men displaying anxieties related to physical disabilities or work pressures. These results are discussed in light of other studies dealing with advertising, psychoactive usage rates, and physician attitudes.

250. Rabiner, E. L.
TREATMENT MANUAL FOR FEMALE NARCOTICS ADDICTS.
Mimeographed Report, 18 pp. (0 ref.), 1962.
book - narc. add. - treatm. drug add. A-3042.

Drug addiction as a medical problem is discussed. The manual includes sections on personality of the female drug addict and the general appearance and behaviour of the addict. Withdrawal symptoms are outlined and contraindications to withdrawal (e. g. cardiac cases) are noted. The suggested treatment of the drug addict is explained in some detail including: medical work-up, detoxification procedures, methadone reduction, general ward procedures and aftercare. A suggested form for record keeping is appended and the importance of records for further study is stressed.

251. Rajegowda, B. K., Glass, L., Evans, H. E., Masó, G., Swartz, D. P., and Leblanc, W.
METHADONE WITHDRAWAL IN NEWBORN INFANTS.
Journal of Pediatrics, 81(3): 532-534 (6 ref.), 1972.
res. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-4982.

In order to compare withdrawal symptoms in a group of newborn infants of mothers on methadone treatment with infants born to untreated heroin addicts, 53 neonates were studied. Major signs of narcotic withdrawal, coarse flapping tremors and irritability were measured. A higher incidence and more prolonged duration of withdrawal symptoms were found in offspring of methadone-treated mothers. The finding may be attributed to the wide range of heroin consumption, differences in pharmacologic properties of the two drugs or due to a greater placental passage and/or delayed renal excretion of methadone.

252. Ramer, B. S., Webb, G. A., Ramer, C. M., and Mondanaro, J.
TREATMENT EXPERIENCES WITH THE PREGNANT ADDICT.
In: Dupont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S., ed. Fifth Annual Conference on Methadone Treatment Proceedings, 2: 1138-1145 (0 ref.), 1973.
book - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. - treatm. drug add. B-4983.

The authors report on a modified methadone maintenance program offered

to pregnant female heroin addicts. The program aimed to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with addiction in mother and child. Comprehensive services available at the clinic included psychotherapy, counselling, vocational rehabilitation, medical treatment, and educational guidance. Most patients significantly reduced their intake of methadone and increased social productivity. All infants born to addicted mothers in this clinical setting were delivered without complication. No congenital abnormalities occurred. All of the offspring developed withdrawal symptoms primarily of irritability and regurgitation.

253. Rathod, N. H., and Thomson, I. G.
WOMEN ALCOHOLICS. A CLINICAL STUDY.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 32: 45-52 (21 ref.), 1971.
rev.; alcm. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-4984.

A brief review of statistical findings about women alcoholics is presented. A comparison of 30 male and 30 female alcoholics in terms of social and personal histories is described. Problem drinking in men started earlier than in women; its duration before treatment was also longer for men. More women alcoholics had experienced deprivation in childhood through the loss of one parent, and, as a result, exhibited more maladjustment as adults than men. More women than men chose alcoholics as spouses. Thirty percent of the women studied had been treated for depression disorders before beginning treatment for alcoholism; none of the men had suffered psychiatric illness. Thirty-six percent of women, as contrasted to 6 percent of men, had a history of suicidal attempts. The findings indicate that women have a tendency to depressive illness independent of problem drinking; this should provide guidelines for subsequent treatment.

254. Ravel, R., Riekers, H. G., and Goldstein, B. J.
EFFECTS OF CERTAIN PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ON IMMUNOLOGIC PREGNANCY TESTS.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 105(8): 1222-1225 (7 ref.), 1969.
res. - psytrop. drug. - preg. test. B-4985.

A number of psychotropic drugs have been known to cause false positive results in frog pregnancy tests. A study was carried out to determine the effect of psychiatric drugs on six commonly used immunologic pregnancy tests. Male and non-pregnant female patients at a psychiatric hospital were chosen as subjects; all men being treated with a single psychotropic drug. One test, HCG, consistently gave false positive results for each patient ingesting a psychotropic drug. This result was not dose related and occurred for both male and female subjects. Other immunologic tests gave smaller, but still significant false positive results. The findings indicate

a need to carefully evaluate the effects of drug ingestion on accurate pregnancy testing.

255. Ravenholt, R. T., Levinski, M., Nellist, D. J., and Takenaga, M.
EFFECTS OF SMOKING UPON REPRODUCTION.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 96(2): 267-281 (46 ref.), 1966.
res. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-4986.

Evidence concerning the pathologic effects of cigarette smoking, known constituents of tobacco smoke, trends of certain diseases such as congenital malformations, bladder cancer and leukemia, and findings relating birthweight and perinatal mortality to smoking parents prompted a study on the effects of smoking upon reproduction. Data concerning parental smoking history before conception, maternal smoking during pregnancy, previous maternal reproductive experience, height of parents and maternal exposure to x-ray during pregnancy, were collected by interview procedures. Findings confirm that smoking during pregnancy reduces birth weight of offspring. A significant negative correlation was noted between the number of cigarettes smoked by women during pregnancy and the number of live male offspring. It is concluded that any noxious agent in the uterine environment would probably alter the sex ratio of live-born offspring by causing sexually unequal reproductive losses. Fetal deaths constituted 11.1 percent of deliveries of non-smoking mothers, but 15.9 percent among smoking women.

256. Raynes, A. E., Climent, C., Patch, V. D., and Ervin, F.
FACTORS RELATED TO IMPRISONMENT IN FEMALE HEROIN ADDICTS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 9(1): 145-150 (1 ref.), 1974.
res. B-4987.

A study is described which compares two populations of female addicts. Forty-six women were currently in prison and 49 were patients with no previous imprisonments. No significant differences were found between the groups in terms of age, race and religion, levels of education or longest job held. Twenty-two percent of the prisoners were married and living with their spouses prior to imprisonment, while 49 percent of the control group were living with their spouses. Fifty-four percent of the prisoners had a history of previous psychiatric treatment while only 27 percent of the patients had undergone treatment. A significant number of prisoners had lost one or both parents. No differences were found between the groups regarding means of supporting their addiction. The author expresses concern that the female drug addict who possesses greater social and psychological disadvantages is imprisoned where she develops further alienation and isolation.

257. Reddy, A. M., Harper, R. G., and Stern, G.
OBSERVATIONS ON HEROIN AND METHADONE WITHDRAWAL IN THE NEWBORN.
Pediatrics, 48(3): 353-358 (18 ref.), 1971.
res. - peri. morb. - preg. & h. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-4988.

A study was made of 40 infants born to heroin addicted mothers. Eighty-five percent exhibited withdrawal symptoms within 1 to 144 hours after birth; symptoms consisted chiefly of disturbances of the central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract and respiratory system, hyperactivity, irritability or tremors. Treatment of narcotic withdrawal in these infants is detailed. Mortality rates among treated infants were very low. No high incidence of congenital malformations occurred.

258. Rementeria, J. L., and Nunag, N. N.
NARCOTIC WITHDRAWAL IN PREGNANCY: STILLBIRTH INCIDENCE WITH A CASE REPORT.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 116(8): 1152-1156 (22 ref.), 1973.
gen. - mat. withd. - preg. & h. - neo. withd. syn. - stillb. B-4989.

Many pregnant drug-addicted women undergoing treatment with methadone tend to revert to heroin use prior to delivery. The author described a pregnant addict who experienced withdrawal from heroin immediately preceding the birth of her child. The infant was stillborn. Similar cases of addiction and withdrawal during pregnancy, resulting in stillborn infants, are described. Factors which work against the survival of the fetus during withdrawal episodes are offered. Considering the severe consequences of withdrawal, clinical treatment methods should include maintaining the pregnant addict on methadone until delivery.

259. Rimmer, J., Pitts, F. N., Jr., Reich, T., and Winokur, G.
ALCOHOLISM. II. SEX, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND RACE IN TWO HOSPITALIZED SAMPLES.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 32: 942-952 (31 ref.), 1971.
res. - h. add. - etio. alcm. - crim. - rac. diff. - sex diff.; alcm. - suic. B-4990.

A study is described which established clinical differences by race, sex and socioeconomic status in alcoholic patients. The total smaple was comprised of 156 men and 103 women undergoing treatment for alcoholism. Data collected showed significant differences among the sample. Alcoholics of lower socioeconomic status began drinking earlier and experienced more hospitalizations than those who were from higher income or occupa-

tional groups. The financially deprived group also were heavier drinkers, exhibited more instances of delirium tremens, and hallucinosis, and had had fewer marriages. Male alcoholics reported an earlier onset of drinking, more were daily drinkers, fewer attempted suicide, more reported delirium tremens, and more had been arrested, than their female counterparts. Black alcoholics were younger than white alcoholics, more experienced delirium tremens and hallucinosis, fewer had liver damage, and more reported mental problems. The findings support the belief in the significance of social factors upon alcoholism and may assist in subsequent categorization of alcoholic patients.

260. Rimmer, J.
PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS IN HUSBANDS OF ALCOHOLICS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 35: 281-283 (5 ref.), 1974.
surv. - spous. B-4991.

A study was made of husbands of alcoholic women to determine the incidence of psychiatric illness among them. Of the 25 husbands interviewed, 15 were diagnosed as having a psychiatric illness. A considerable amount of excessive alcohol consumption was noted. Approximately one-third of the husbands were alcoholics or drank in excess of 64 ounces of alcohol a week. The data are equivocal in support of the contention that alcoholics choose mates suffering from psychiatric illness.

261. Robinson, B. F.
CRIMINALITY AMONG NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN THE ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.
Illinois Medical Journal, 119: 320-326 (11 ref.), 1961.
res. - narc. add. - crim. - treatm. drug add. A-3043.

The history of drug addiction among female inmates was found to be directly related to their pre-institutional environment. Fifty-six patients were studied; their drug addiction histories were obtained at admission through personal interviews. The study was concerned with narcotic addiction as an influence on criminological problems, and the means of reduction of criminality among addicted female offenders. The sample was comprised of 89.3 percent blacks, while the remainder were white. The average age of the group was 27.5 years. Of the 56 women, 71 percent had no established marital relationship and 31 percent were mothers of 1 or more children. The majority began using narcotics at the average age of 25; addiction was not usually a matter of juvenile delinquency. In the group, addiction came late in the criminal career; often the criminal had undergone a traumatic experience making her vulnerable to those who peddled drugs. Criminality was encouraged by the need to support an expensive habit. Extended incarceration protects the addict from returning

to the use of narcotics, and reduces criminal activity.

262. Rogers, S. C., Wheatley, D., Galbraith, A. W., Smith, F. R., and Elson, C.
PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS AND FERTILITY.
Journal of Psychosomatic Research, 14: 383-386 (13 ref.) 1970.
res. - rev.; drug. - psytrop. drug. - fert. B-4992.

A brief review of literature concerning psychotropic drugs and fertility is given. To determine the effect of psychotropic drugs on fertility, a study was conducted of 427 prescriptions of psychotropic drugs given in the 48 weeks before a series of conceptions. In the period of 6-11 weeks before conception, a significant excess of drug prescriptions was found. However, no specific effect of psychotropic drugs on fertility could be found. Interactions between doctor and patient appeared to be more significant. It is concluded that effects of drugs cannot be completely discounted and that proper clinical investigation is necessary.

263. Rosenbaum, B.
MARRIED WOMEN ALCOHOLICS AT THE WASHINGTONIAN HOSPITAL.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 19: 79-89 (16 ref.), 1958.
res. - spous. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. A-3044.

A statistical summary in terms of age and marital status of alcoholic women is presented for a 5 year period of admissions to the Washingtonian Hospital. Married women are described in terms of physical and socioeconomic variables of religion, fertility, education, occupation, and recreation. More detailed information is presented on the marital situation of 25 currently married women. It is suggested that social factors were less important than personality problems in the alcoholism of the women studied. The author concludes that the number of divorced, widowed, and separated women indicates their inability to adjust either within or without marriage. Further study is suggested in the areas of the single woman alcoholic and of comparisons of alcoholics who never marry with those who do.

264. Rosenthal, T., Patrick, S. W., and Krug, D. C.
CONGENITAL NEONATAL NARCOTICS ADDICTION: A NATURAL HISTORY.
American Journal of Public Health, 54(8): 1252-1262 (15 ref.), 1964.
gen. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. A-3045.

The authors examine the incidence of narcotic addiction in the offspring of addicted women as a public health problem. A brief history of opiate and barbiturate use by women in the United States is offered, along with a des-

cription of the drug ingestion methods of female addicts. Symptoms of neonatal withdrawal syndrome, methods of treatment, and final outcome are outlined. Finally, the significance of social environment and the role of the community as they influence the addict are noted. Suggestions for controlling narcotic addiction on a community basis are presented.

265. Ross, W. F., McReynolds, W. T., and Berzins, J. I.
EFFECTIVENESS OF MARATHON GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH HOSPITALIZED FEMALE NARCOTICS ADDICTS.
Psychological Reports, 34: 611-616 (24 ref.), 1974.
res. - narc. add. - group ther. - treatm. drug add. B-4993.

The literature about group marathon psychotherapy is reviewed. This study was designed to compare the effectiveness of marathon group psychotherapy compared to regular group psychotherapy. The subjects were chosen from a number of female narcotics addicts who had been committed under the Narcotic Addiction Rehabilitation Act. Personality test scores were taken before and after treatment and changes were compared for the two groups. Scores on the "neurotic triad" were reduced for both groups. The marathon treatment group, however, showed changes in attitudes toward the criminal and drug sub-culture which did not appear in the control group.

266. Rothstein, P., and Gould, J. B.
BORN WITH A HABIT. INFANTS OF DRUG-ADDICTED MOTHERS.
Pediatric Clinics of North America, 21(2): 307-321 (63 ref.), 1974.
rev.; preg. & drug. - diaz. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. B-4994.

A comprehensive review of findings on pregnancy in drug addicts is presented. Little knowledge exists about the neonate who had been exposed in utero to multiple drugs in non-reproducible amounts on an irregular schedule. The heroin addict is greatly at risk for infectious diseases such as hepatitis, pulmonary infections, skin infections, gonorrhea, and syphilis. The effects of maternal methadone maintenance or methadone detoxification on the fetus are described in detail. Symptoms of neonatal withdrawal and methods of treatment are outlined.

267. Rouse, B. A., and Ewing, J. A.
MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUG USE BY WOMEN COLLEGE STUDENTS: ASSOCIATED RISK TAKING AND COPING ACTIVITIES.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 130(4): 486-491 (5 ref.), 1973.
surv. - coll. w. - ill. drug use - mari. - birthwt. B-4995.

A random sample of 184 women college students, aged 17 to 27 years, was chosen to compare marijuana users and non-users. The subjects were compared in terms of drug use and their willingness to take psychological, physical and legal risks to achieve certain desired mental states with drugs. Marijuana users were more likely to use alcohol, tobacco, birth control pills, tranquilizers and pep pills. Sixty-eight percent of the women had never used marijuana. Those who did, named reasons such as curiosity, urging of friends, and a positive impression of the drug's effects. Users were mostly from the upper socio-economic strata and were no longer associated with an organized religion. Users coped with anxiety with alcohol, tobacco, sexual activity, and medication. Non-users felt helped with religion and physical activity. Users reported more sleeplessness, more violent or frightening dreams, and a greater frequency of involvement in traffic accidents.

268. Rush, D.
EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIRTHWEIGHT, CIGARETTE SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY AND MATERNAL WEIGHT GAIN.
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Commonwealth, 81: 746-752 (22 ref.), 1974.
res. - preg. & smok. - abort. - birthwt. - fet. grow. retard. - nutr. preg. B-4996.

The author reports on a study to determine if low birthweight in the offspring of mothers who smoke is mediated by low weight gain. The sample was comprised of 162 urban, poor, black American women and their live singleton births. Smoking mothers had lower mean weekly weight gain. Fewer pounds were gained per week per additional cigarette smoked. Women who stopped smoking before delivery had higher weight gain than those who continued. At least half, and usually three-quarters of the effect of smoking on birthwieght was jointly shared with maternal weight change. Smoking therefore is likely to depress fetal growth, in part by reduction of caloric intake reflected by lower maternal weight gain.

269. Russell, C. S., Taylor, R., and Maddison, R. N.
SOME EFFECTS OF SMOKING IN PREGNANCY.
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Commonwealth, 73: 742-746 (12 ref.), 1966.
res. - etio. alcm. B-4997.

Potential danger to the fetus can be caused by smoking. A survey was made of 2,257 pregnant women to determine harmful effects of cigarette consumption. The findings indicate that regular smoking of five cigarettes per day had several demonstrable effects: 1) lower birthweight, (though

noted throughout pregnancy, this effect is most marked in babies born between the 38th and 42nd week), and 2) increased risk of abortion, stillbirth, and neonatal death.

270. Sabot, L. M., Gross, M. M., and Halpert, E.
A STUDY OF ACUTE ALCOHOLIC PSYCHOSES IN WOMEN.
British Journal of Addiction, 63: 29-49 (31 ref.), 1968.
res. B-4998.

A study was undertaken to gather phenomenological data on acute alcoholic psychoses in women and to contribute to the understanding of the formation of auditory and visual hallucinations in the acute alcoholic psychoses. Sixty-five women with a heavy drinking history of at least 5 years, were selected at random from a group of alcoholic women admitted to the semi-disturbed ward of a psychiatric hospital. Tinnitus was reported by a substantial number of patients, most of whom also reported auditory hallucinations. Simple visual disturbances and visual hallucinations were reported by many patients. A temporal relationship concerning onset, duration, and cessation of each symptom was indicated. Disturbances in sensorum and sleep patterns, which were indicated at the onset of hallucinations, showed improvement when hallucinations ended. The authors conclude that the appearance of auditory and visual hallucinations in acute alcoholic psychoses appear to be facilitated by repeated and monotonous auditory and visual stimuli.

271. Salber, E. J., and Worcester, J.
CHANGE IN WOMEN'S SMOKING PATTERNS.
Cancer, 17: 32-36 (8 ref.), 1964.
surv. - smok. - sex diff.; smok. A-3046.

A study which contrasts the smoking habits of women and their daughters with the smoking habits of their husbands and sons is reported. Data on student and parent smoking habits was obtained by interview from a stratified random sample of smokers, discontinued smokers, and non-smokers attending a high school in Newton, Mass. More mothers than fathers were non-smokers though if cigarette smoking only was considered, more mothers than fathers smoked. No significant difference between the smoking habits of boys and girls was found. More Catholic fathers and more Jewish mothers tended to smoke and this pattern was repeated in their children. Differences in smoking prevalence reached a statistical significance concerning the daughters of Jewish mothers.

272. Sang, E., Panepinto, W. C., and Kissin, B.
LOW DOSE METHADONE TO ABSTINENCE IN A MATERNITY-FAMILY

CARE PROGRAM.
In: DuPont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S. (ed.), Fifth National Conference on Methadone Treatment, Proceedings, 2: 1165-1171 (0 ref.), 1973.
book - preg. & metha. - medic. withd. B-4999.

The authors describe a maternity-family care program for addicted women, in which low-dose methadone treatment was used. Because drug addicts now tend to be younger and less heavily addicted than previously, lower doses of methadone were prescribed. Low dosage made attainment of a drug-free state following detoxification a real possibility. Pregnancy was regarded as a positive motivating factor to encourage both mother and father to withdraw from drugs. A concept of family care taught by the clinic improved later infant care by the parents.

273. Savel, L. E., and Roth, E.
EFFECTS OF SMOKING IN PREGNANCY: A CONTINUING RETROSPECTIVE STUDY.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, 20(3): 313-316 (3 ref.), 1962.
res. - rac. diff. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. A-3047.

Data regarding smoking habits were collected from 1,415 obstetric patients. Smokers made up 47.2 percent of the sample group. The average gestation period showed no significant variation between smokers and non-smokers. Average birthweights of offspring of smokers was lower than for babies of non-smokers. Smallest babies were born to women who smoked 20 or more cigarettes per day. Babies, premature by weight (2,500 grams or less), were born at term about 4 times as often to women who smoked 20 or more cigarettes per day as to non-smokers.

274. Schenkel, B., and Vorherr, H.
NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS DURING PREGNANCY: POTENTIAL TERATOGENIC AND TOXIC EFFECTS UPON EMBRYO AND FETUS.
Journal of Reproductive Medicine, 12(1): 27-45 (40 ref.), 1974.
gen. - med. use - terat. - preg. & drug. B-5000.

The tendency of women to take non-prescription drugs during pregnancy is discussed. Possible effects of non-prescription drugs on the infant include damage to the kidneys, liver, nervous system, eye and ear malformations, skeletal malformation, and brain damage. It is suggested that physicians must inquire if pregnant women are using self-medication and advise on the dangers of such medications at certain times in pregnancy. The principles of teratology are reviewed. A summary of a representative list of over-the-counter drugs and the possible effects of their ingredients is given. An appendix is attached which lists potentially teratogenic or detrimental drugs by trade name.

275. Schmidt, W., and de Lint, J.
MORTALITY EXPERIENCES OF MALE AND FEMALE ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 30: 112-118 (15 ref.), 1969.
res. - etio. alcm. - mort. alc. - sex diff.; alcm. B-5001.

The authors note that sex differences among male and female alcoholics have been explained by the "double standard hypothesis" which predicts that alcoholism is more disapproved of in women than in men, and therefore only highly vulnerable women become excessive drinkers. A sample of 5,395 male and 1,119 female alcoholics was examined to determine if this hypothesis was reflected in sex differences in mortality among alcoholics. The findings indicated that women alcoholics resemble men in mode of death. Clinical complexity of alcoholism may be due to a double standard in the clinician rather than in the patient.

276. Schuckit, M., Pitts, F. N., Jr., Reich, T., King, L. J., and Winokur, G.
ALCOHOLISM. I. TWO TYPES OF ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN.
Archives of General Psychiatry, 20: 301-306 (31 ref.), 1969.
res. - etio. alcm. B-5002.

A review of some literature leading to the study is presented. The authors studied 70 female alcoholics through the administration of systematic interviews with the alcoholics and with their first degree relatives living in the St. Louis area. The diagnostic criteria used are described in detail in relation to other studies. Results indicated two major subgroups of women alcoholics: 1) primary alcoholics (39); and 2) alcoholics with preexisting affective disorders (19). The remaining subjects exhibited symptoms of other preexisting psychiatric disorders. Relatives of each group exhibited similar rates of psychiatric illness. The authors note that their results support previous reports which indicate that there are several sub-groups of alcoholism. They suggest that the natural history of alcoholism should be studied in relation to groupings based on preexisting or concomitant psychiatric illness other than alcoholism and family history findings.

277. Schuckit, M.
THE ALCOHOLIC WOMAN: A LITERATURE REVIEW.
Psychiatry in Medicine, 3: 37-43 (29 ref.), 1972.
rev.; alcm. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-5003.

Data from 28 studies on the alcoholic woman are summarized. The studies are discussed with reference to methods and samples. The studies are presented with references to areas of concentration including family history, demographic data, alcoholism and affective disorder, comparisons

of male and female alcoholics and genesis of alcoholism. The author suggests that comparison of alcohol abuse in men and women is scanty. It is concluded that some unique characteristics in clinical course and family history accompany alcoholism in women.

278. Schuckit, M. A.
SEXUAL DISTURBANCE IN THE WOMAN ALCOHOLIC.
Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 6: 44, 48-49, 53, 57, 60-61, 65 (13 ref.), 1972.
gen. - etio. alcm. - sex. behav. B-5004.

The author examines the popular image of a female alcoholic as a "scarlet woman" of loose morals. Aphrodisiac powers have long been attributed to alcohol by society; however, there is no significant evidence that sexual behaviour while drinking is due solely to the powers of alcohol. The average woman alcoholic experiences a decrease in overt heterosexual interest. The majority complain of emotionally and sexually unrewarding marriages. Sexual dissatisfaction among woman alcoholics is a common finding. Few women alcoholics display promiscuity or homosexuality. Treatment of women alcoholics must include consideration of the whole family unit; marital counselling as well as treatment of specific sexual problems may be necessary.

279. Schuckit, M. A., and Winokur, G.
A SHORT TERM FOLLOW UP OF WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.
Diseases of the Nervous System, 33: 672-678 (19 ref.), 1972.
res. - etio. alcm. B-5005.

Previous follow-up studies of alcoholics are reviewed. A follow-up study of 45 women alcoholics was undertaken in order to: "1) observe correlations between a diagnosis of affective disorder and short term prognosis; and 2) review diagnostic procedures for alcoholism and affective disorder in women." The 45 women in the study consisted of 20 affective disorder (AD) alcoholics, 21 primary alcoholics, and 4 sociopathic alcoholics. Twenty-three of the women were free of alcohol related problems for more than a year and 16 of these for more than 2 years. The authors discuss the probable association between affective disorder alcoholism and a better prognosis. Of the 23 alcoholics who had had a good outcome, 11 were able to engage in social drinking. The authors conclude that the data add support to the thesis of the AD alcoholic subtype in women. Further research in the form of a large scale prospective study is recommended.

280. Schuckit, M. A., and Gunderson, E.
ALCOHOLISM IN NAVY AND MARINE CORPS WOMEN: A FIRST LOOK.

Military Medicine, 140(4): 268-271 (15 ref.), 1975.
res. - etio. alcm. B-5006.

Literature concerning male-female differences in alcoholism is reviewed briefly. Case records of navy and marine corps women hospitalized for alcoholism were studied in an examination of alcoholism among naval service women as a step toward establishing a valid comparison of alcohol abuse in the two sexes. Results indicated that a large proportion of the alcoholics were young women. Many of the young women did not fulfill independent criteria for alcoholism. In addition to alcoholism, many of the women received other diagnoses. It is suggested that further research of alcohol abuse by service women is warranted.

281. Sclare, A. B.
THE FEMALE ALCOHOLIC.
British Journal of Addiction, 65: 99-107 (12 ref.), 1970.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-5007.

A thorough review of current research into alcoholism among women is presented. The author emphasizes how few studies have focused on women. To obtain additional information, a random sample of fifty Scottish female alcoholics was compared with fifty male alcoholics. The aim was to determine if female alcoholics differ phenomenologically from male alcoholics. No significant differences were found between the sexes in respect to social class, religion, marital status, drug dependency, self damage, incidence of delirium tremens or occurrence of cerebral impairment. Differences were significant in factors leading to psychiatric referral with women indicating domestic stress more often and men, employment difficulties. Women consumed less alcohol than men, and sought treatment after a shorter period of addiction than men. Female alcoholics reported a higher incidence of depression and a higher occurrence of a disturbed childhood.

282. Scott, A.
DRUGS AND PREGNANCY.
Journal of the Irish Medical Association, 67(5): 123-126 (0 ref.), 1974.
gen. - terat. - plac. - preg. & drug. B-5008.

The implications of drug ingestion during pregnancy are considered. Careful explanation of the function and make-up of the placenta is given, along with an explanation of how drugs cross the placenta to the fetus. Following this is an examination of teratogenicity and the fetus, with a list of specific drugs and their teratogenic potential. It is stressed that there are serious gaps in knowledge about teratogenic effects, and health professionals are urged to prescribe drugs during pregnancy with great caution.

283. Scott, N. R., and Ryan, J. J.
CLINICAL EVALUATION OF PREGNANT METHADONE MAINTENANCE PATIENTS AND THEIR NEWBORN INFANTS.
In: DuPont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S. ed., Fifth National Conference on Methadone Treatment Proceedings, 2: 1128-1132 (10 ref.), 1973.
res. - fert. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-5009.

Obstetrical and neonatal observations of twenty-four methadone maintenance patients and their newborn infants are presented. The time period of labor among these addicted women was accelerated and the frequent presence of meconium staining at birth indicated fetal distress. Nearly half of the newborns displayed respiratory depression. Fifty-nine percent experienced neonatal withdrawal symptoms. Patients whose methadone dosage was above 80 mg. or below 20 mg. daily experienced the most severe complication. Stabilization of dosage at the 40-60 mg. range would allow successful management of high risk patients.

284. Seidenberg, R.
DRUG ADVERTISING AND PERCEPTION OF MENTAL ILLNESS.
Mental Hygiene, 55(1): 21-31 (14 ref.), 1971.
gen. - psytrop. drug. - drug adv. - sex bias B-3658.

Advertisements promoting use of psychotropic drugs are examined in terms of their relationship to psychiatric and medical literature. The advertisements are potentially capable of suggesting drug treatment for behaviour that otherwise indicates a need for psychotherapy. The portrayal of women in drug advertising is noted. The author stresses that the drug industry reinforces the stereotype of women who must have psychoactive drugs to "cope" and to cease "bothering" her physician. It is suggested that the increasing number of women using drugs is related to the drug industry's attitude to psychotropic drugs.

285. Seidenberg. R.
ADVERTISING AND DRUG ACCULTURATION.
In: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Monopoly of the Select Committee on Small Business, United States Senate, Ninety-Second Congress. First Session, on the effect of promotion and advertising on over-the-counter drugs on competition, small business, and the health and welfare of the public. Part 2. July 21, 22, 23; and September 22, 1971. Mood drugs (sedatives, tranquilizers, and stimulants). Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, Select Committee on Small Business, 810-818
(4 ref.), 1971.
gen. - hist. drug dep. - drug adv. - presc. prac. - sex bias B-3649.

The use of advertising to "push" psychoactive drugs to both physicians and the public is discussed. It is noted that advertisements for drugs incorporate

women's liberation rhetoric to show housewives as oppressed, imprisoned and unfulfilled, and suggest that the solution is psychoactive drugs. The author notes that women, via television, are given a list of new "diseases" and the remedies for themselves and their families. It is concluded that much advertising leads to the belief that drugs can cure every ache, annoyance or discomfort and that such belief is damaging to the human spirit.

286. Seidenberg, R.
IMAGES OF HEALTH, ILLNESS AND WOMEN IN DRUG ADVERTISING.
Journal of Drug Issues, 4: 264-267 (0 ref.), 1974.
gen. - psytrop. drug. - drug. adv. - presc. prac. - sex bias B-5010.

The use of women in advertisements for psychoactive drugs is discussed. A survey of psychotropic drug advertising over a ten year period indicated that two-thirds to three-quarters of the ads show pictures of women to whom such drugs should be given. The image of women in such ads is that they are ill-tempered, complaining, irritating and vain shrews or that they are inert and incapable of acting. The author notes the active promotion by drug advertisements of drugging the patient for the benefit of others. In addition, it is remarked that the chauvinism of such ads is compounded by the fact that the woman is never shown as the treating physician, psychiatrist or psychotherapist. The abuse of psychoactive drugs contributes to the medicalization of the human spirit. It is concluded that the entire problem of abuse is compounded by the facts that sometimes harassed physicians prescribe tranquillizers as a tangible solution and that physicians are the largest single group of professionals who are themselves addicted to narcotics.

287. Seltzer, C. C., Friedman, G. D., and Siegelaub, A. B.
SMOKING AND DRUG CONSUMPTION IN WHITE, BLACK, AND ORIENTAL MEN AND WOMEN.
American Journal of Public Health, 64(5): 466-473 (9 ref.), 1974.
surv. - smok. - med. use - rac. diff. - sex. diff. ; smok. - sex diff. ; drug use B-5011.

A survey of 70,289 white, black, and oriental cigarette smokers and non-smokers, to establish characteristics of drug ingestion, is reported. The data indicate that there is a modest but consistent tendency for a larger proportion of smokers to take medicines regularly than non-smokers. This appears to be true for all races, and for males and females. In addition, it is noted that women respond almost twice as frequently to the regular taking of medicines as do men.

288. Semoff, M. C. F.
NARCOTIC ADDICTION OF THE NEWBORN.
Arizona Medicine, 24: 933-936 (18 ref.), 1967.
gen. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. B-5012.

Mortality rates among offspring of addicted mothers have been as high as 93 percent for untreated neonates. The author stresses the importance of health professionals learning the symptoms of narcotic withdrawal in newborn infants. Details of neonatal withdrawal and methods of treatment are offered. Two case histories are presented to illustrate symptoms and response to treatment.

289. Senseman, L. A.
THE HOUSEWIFE'S SECRET ILLNESS. HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE FEMALE ALCOHOLIC.
Rhode Island Medical Journal, 49: 40-42 (8 ref.), 1966.
gen. - hous. wiv. - etio. alcm. B-5013.

A survey of female alcoholics admitted to a treatment center from 1959 to 1964 is reported and a typical female alcoholic is described. A number of characteristic symptoms of the secretive female alcoholic are described. A follow-up study of the patients sought information on present health, subsequent hospitalization, and current use of alcohol. It is concluded that the ratio of female to male patients is high due to the middle class nature of the population served by a private institution. The high rate of re-admission of alcoholics is attributed to the complex nature of the problem of alcoholism.

290. Shader, R. I.
PREGNANCY AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS.
In: Shader, R. I., and Di Mascio, A., Psychotropic Drug Side Effects
Baltimore; Williams and Wilkins, pp. 206-213 (31 ref.), 1970.
book - psytrop. drug. - lact. - preg. & drug. B-5014.

A discussion of psychotropic drugs and their possible adverse effects on the fetus, is presented. Several studies are reported in which no ill effects were noted from minor tranquilizers administered during pregnancy. In cases where fetal damage was reported, several factors other than psychotropic drug ingestion were present which could have influenced neonatal health. For some patients, ingestion of anti-anxiety drugs during the first two trimesters of pregnancy can result in postnatal depression in infants. The author stresses that further consideration must be given to the influence on the neonate of drugs received through breast milk.

291. Shainess, N.
STATEMENT ON DRUG ADVERTISING.
In: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Monopoly of the Select Committee on Small Business, United States Senate, Ninety-Second Congress. First Session, on the effect of promotion and advertising on over-the-counter drugs on competition, small business, and the health and welfare of the public. Part 2. July 21, 22, 23; and September 22, 1971. Mood drugs (sedatives, tranquilizers, and stimulants). Washington; U. S. Government Printing Office, Select Committee on Small Business, pp. 819-823
(0 ref.), 1971.
gen. - med. ab. - med. use - hist. drug dep. - drug adv. - presc. prac. sex bias B-5015.

Drug advertising aimed at the consumer's anxiety and fear is discussed. Aspects of advertising noted include the fostering of vulnerability and a paranoid view of life, the misleading and confusing nature and the unfairness to women found in much advertising directed at either the consumer or the physician. The author outlines two basic images of women projected in drug advertising - the young, attractive sex object and the "old uglies". The former women are usually used in advertising of contraceptives and the latter for everything else including tranquilizers, hypnotics, and especially hormonal therapy. It is suggested that the encouragement of weakness and resorting to drugs is a dangerous trend. The author concludes that corrective legislation is necessary because drug companies are not adequately self policing.

292. Shainess, N.
WOMEN, DRUGS AND WELL-BEING.
ADIT: Approaches to Drug Abuse and Youth, 2(5): 1-2, 9-12
(1 ref.), 1973.
gen. - midd. w. - drug ab. - etio. alcm. B-5016.

The author discusses society's role in creating personal anomie which leads to drug taking as an escape. She notes the "useless" role given to older women who sometimes turn to alcohol for solace. The problem for women appears to be that they are not schooled for success the way men are. Women who cannot cope with changing society or who cannot face realities of their existence may turn to drugs. The author discusses in some detail general problems of the U. S. society and political system and the violence and lack of spiritual values exhibited.

293. Shapiro, S., and Baron, S. H.
PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION.
Public Health Reports, 76(6): 481-488 (6 ref.), 1961.

res. - psytrop. drug. - presc. prac. A-2112.

Data was collected on the patterns of prescribing psychotropic drugs in the physician's office or at home. Of 6,500 prescriptions written by the physicians surveyed, 761, or 12 percent were for psychotropic drugs. About half of these were for tranquilizers (major and minor), a fifth for antidepressants and the remainder for sedative-relaxants. Findings indicate that 21 prescriptions per 100 population were written annually for psychotropic drugs. The rate increased with age, but differed according to sex. Women had more than twice as high a rate of prescriptions as men. These differences could not be explained by variations in the rate of physician visits, or in the rate at which all drugs were prescribed. More than 82 percent of prescriptions were written by family physicians.

294. Shore, M. F.
DRUGS CAN BE DANGEROUS DURING PREGNANCY AND LACTATIONS.
Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, 103: 358-367 (139 ref.), 1970.
gen. - lact. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. B-5017.

Hazards of drug ingestion during pregnancy are reviewed. A study was carried out to identify which drugs are relevant to assess in terms of adverse effects on the fetus or neonate. Antimicrobiaes, diuretics, and barbiturates were the most frequently prescribed drugs to a group of 194 mothers. A chart indicates which drugs appeared in human milk after ingestion, and details the effects of the drug on the neonate. The author provides a competent overview of drugs which are often necessary during pregnancy and lactation with thorough explanation of their teratogenic quality.

295. Siegelaub, A. B., Friedman, G. D., Adour, K., and Seltzer, C. C.
HEARING LOSS IN ADULTS. RELATION TO AGE, SEX, EXPOSURE TO LOUD NOISE, AND CIGARETTE SMOKING.
Archives of Environmental Health, 29: 107-109 (14 ref.), 1974.
res. - smok. - sex diff.; smok. B-5018.

Auditory sensitivity was measured in a study of characteristics of smokers and non-smokers among 33,146 white men and women aged 30 to 59 years. Differences in the prevalence of hearing loss were noted between smokers and non-smokers. In addition, more smokers had undergone exposure to loud noise. Men experienced hearing loss 2 1/2 to 5 times as often as women. Hearing loss due to noise was 1 1/2 to 2 times more frequent among those exposed. Differences in hearing loss among smokers and non-smokers ranged from 1 to 1 1/3 times more for males, and 1/2 to 1 1/4 times more for women. Among women, no consistent relationship was observed between quantity smoked and prevalence of hearing loss.

296. Silverman, H. M.
FETAL AND NEWBORN ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS. A SURVEY OF THE RECENT LITERATURE.
Drug Intelligence and Clinical Pharmacy, 8: 690-693 (43 ref.), 1974.
gen. - terat. - preg. & drug. B-5019.

The author reviews current findings about adverse drug effects on the fetus due to maternal drug ingestion. Physical malformation in offspring of epileptic mothers using anti-convulsant drugs is reported; the most frequently observed anomaly was cleft lip with a rate of 10 per 1,000 as compared with 1.5 per 1,000 in a control group. Few fetal abnormalities have been noted in offspring of women taking anti-depressants; maternal depression due to withdrawal is the most significant result thus far. Neonatal toxicity due to lithium carbonate prescribed to manic-depressive mothers has been fully established. Several studies have found significant instances of toxicity due to aspirin ingestion during the last trimester of pregnancy. Until teratologic adverse drug reactions have been absolutely established or dismissed for individual drugs, avoidance of all but essential drug ingestion during pregnancy must be encouraged.

297. Sims, M., Purdy, M., and Devenyi, P.
DRUG OVERDOSES IN A CANADIAN CITY.
American Journal of Public Health, 63(3): 215-226 (46 ref.), 1973.
res. - presc. prac. - sex diff.; drug use - O. D. - suic. B-3569.

Data for all treated drug overdoses in a 15 month period (1966-1967) was collected from hospital emergency room statistics in Hamilton, Ontario. Information recorded included the substance causing the poisoning, circumstances surrounding the event, and the patient's age, sex and other personal characteristics. During the study period, 793 drug overdoses were reported. In only 11 cases were the drugs ingested illegal. Of the adult patients, over three-quarters were women. Fewer married men than single took overdoses, while two-thirds of adult female poisonings were married women. Of known occupations, housewives made up over half of the overdoses followed by unemployed persons and students. The high number of overdoses by prescription drugs indicates that many patients were under medical care previous to drug poisoning. The major diagnosed condition was depression, reactive or otherwise. The implications of the data collected offer guidelines to physicians planning patient treatment and indicate potential high risk patients or substances.

298. Singer, A.
MOTHERING PRACTICES AND HEROIN ADDICTION.
American Journal of Nursing, 74(1): 77-82 (13 ref.), 1974.

gen. - preg. & h. - treatm. drug add. B-5020.

The author describes some personality characteristics of narcotics addicts based on her experiences as a therapist in a drug rehabilitation centre. These observations were combined with her observations as a worker in a maternity day program. The author suggests that the roots of narcotics addiction may lie in childrearing practices and their effect on the child's development of a self-concept. She concludes that women must learn the importance of the effects of certain childrearing practices and must be encouraged to learn mothering practices which promote full development.

299. Sister Joan Elizabeth.
HELPING WOMEN ADDICTS AT SPELTHORNE ST. MARY'S, ENGLAND.
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 18: 77-81 (0 ref.), 1974.
gen. - group ther. - treatm. cent. - treatm. drug add. B-5026.

A report is given of a program run by the Anglican Community of St. Mary the Virgin at Thorpe to help addicted women seeking help. The program began in 1879 and requires that applications be made through a doctor or hospital in order to weed out recognized mental illnesses which the program is not able to treat. The purpose of the program is to develop the person's sense of individuality and to encourage the addicts to plan their lives and take responsibility for their actions. No statistics are offered but the author concludes that the program has been successful for a good number of the women who entered it.

300. Sjolund, G. C.
WOMEN'S ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT. UTILIZATION IN DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.
Maryland State Medical Journal, 20: 42-45 (0 ref.), 1971.
res. - treatm. cent. - treatm. alcm. B-5021.

Demographic and utilization data were collected during the first year of operation of a 25-bed unit for women alcoholics. The average length of stay for treatment was 26.4 days. Many patients denied both their addiction and their need for treatment. Recidivism was a problem but in total, only 16 percent returned more than five times. Fifty-three percent had an arrest record, most for drunk and disorderly conduct. Additional findings are discussed, and it is concluded that those who entered the hospital benefited from doing so.

301. Smart, R. G.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIRTH ORDER AND ALCOHOLISM AMONG WOMEN.
Ontario Psychological Association Quarterly, 16(2): 10-16 (8 ref.), 1963.
res. - etio. alcm. - birth O. - treatm. alcm. A-3048.

Findings about birth order, and the tendency to affiliate during anxiety, as they relate to alcohol addiction are discussed. The author reports on an attempt to determine if 1) later borns are overrepresented among women alcoholics; if 2) more first born than later born women alcoholics would have individual psychotherapeutic contacts as out-patient, and if 3) more first born than later born women alcoholics have group psychotherapy contacts and Alcoholics Anonymous contacts as outpatients. Data collected from 254 women alcoholics about birth order and family size were analyzed. Findings indicated that among women alcoholics, later borns were significantly overrepresented. However, the hypotheses concerning the greater participation of first born women in various treatment activities were not supported. The results imply that female alcoholics may be primarily later borns who choose drinking rather than affiliation as a method of anxiety reduction.

302. Smart, R. G., and Bateman, K.
THE CHROMOSOMAL AND TERATOGENIC EFFECTS OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE: A REVIEW OF THE CURRENT LITERATURE.
Canadian Medical Association Journal, 99: 805-810 (20 ref.), 1968.
rev. ; preg. & drug. - LSD - terat. - preg. & LSD - chrom. aberr. B-2843.

The importance of clarifying the chromosomal and teratogenic effects of LSD is discussed. Studies on the chromosomal effects of LSD are reviewed and discussed. In addition, studies of the teratogenic effects of LSD are outlined. The authors conclude that there is strong but not unanimous evidence of the teratogenic effects of LSD. It is suggested that further studies of these effects are needed including the effects concerning the time in pregnancy in which LSD is administered and studies of the effects of LSD given to both parents. It is suggested that more correlated studies of both chromosomal and teratogenic effects of LSD are also needed. The authors conclude that insufficient evidence is available on chromosomal damage caused by LSD particularly in small doses and to cells other than leukocytes.

303. Smart, R. G., and Fejer, D.
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARENTAL AND ADOLESCENT DRUG USE.
In: Keup, W., ed., Drug Abuse: Current Concepts and Research

Springfield; C. C. Thomas, pp. 146-153 (3 ref.), 1972.
book - ill. drug use - psytrop. drug B-5022.

A study to determine the relationship between adolescent and parental drug use is reported. In the case of every drug surveyed, there was a statistically significant relationship between parental and adolescent drug use. The association of parental and adolescent drug use was greater for mothers than fathers. Marijuana, LSD, opiates, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, glue and barbiturates were more likely to be used by adolescents whose mothers used tranquilizers. Daily users of tranquilizers were 3 times as likely to have children who used marijuana or LSD. It is hypothesized that students are modelling their drug use after their parents. Family therapy rather than individual therapy is suggested as a possible solution.

304. Spain, D. M., Siegel, H., and Bradess, V. A.
WOMEN SMOKERS AND SUDDEN DEATH. THE RELATIONSHIP OF CIGARETTE SMOKING TO CORONARY DISEASE.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 224(7):
1005-1007 (13 ref.), 1973.
res. - smok. B-5023.

The authors conducted a retrospective autopsy study on the smoking habits of women who died suddenly of coronary heart disease (CHD). A close association between heavy cigarette smoking and sudden death was determined; sixty-two percent of the sudden death group were heavy smokers. The mean age for the CHD sudden death group was 67 in the non-smoker, 55 in the light smoker and 48 in the heavy smoker group. Between 1949 and 1959, the ratio for CHD deaths for men and women was 12 to one. However, between 1967 and 1971, the ratio was four to one. This marked change in the numbers of female victims of sudden death from CHD has been attributed to the increase in heavy cigarette smoking among women.

305. STASH Library.
METHADONE AND PREGNANCY: AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE.
Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, 6(1): 101-124 (69 ref.), 1974.
bib. - rev.; preg. & drug. - preg. & metha. B-5024.

The problem of methadone treatment during pregnancy is reviewed. The annotated bibliography includes 69 items from the English language literature on methadone and pregnancy. References are included from the 1940's to September, 1973. Each annotation includes information on the number of references. A lengthy subject index which includes "see" and "see also" references is appended to the bibliography.

306. Statzer, D. E., and Wardell, J. N.
HEROIN ADDICTION DURING PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 113:
273-278 (9 ref.), 1972.
res. - preg. & h. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-5025.

A study of the physiological and psychological effects of drug addiction and its treatment during pregnancy is reported. Methadone maintenance programs and their problems are outlined. A methadone maintenance program for 150 pregnant addicts was conducted. One hundred infants were delivered thus far, 90 in the hospital where the study took place. Only 23 of 72 infants who experienced withdrawal had symptoms severe enough to require treatment. Early in the study it became evident that greater psychological support was necessary. It appeared impossible to completely eliminate other narcotic use with the methadone treatment. Further psychological study and group therapy in the later stages of the program met with some success. Further studies are suggested.

307. Steffenhagen, R. A., McAree, C. P., and Nixon, H. L., II.
DRUG USE AMONG COLLEGE FEMALES: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES.
International Journal of the Addictions, 7(2):
285-303 (11 ref.), 1972.
surv. - coll. w. - smok. - ill. drug use - mari. B-5026.

A study to determine if a relationship exists between college female drug use and socio-demographic and social psychological variables is described. Statistically significant differences were found between drug users and non-drug users on 10 of 37 variables tested. The female drug users, as compared to non-users, were more in favor of legalized marijuana use, more likely to believe that drug use improved creativity, less likely to identify with major U. S. religions, less likely to profess the same religion as their father, not as interested in religion, and they had greater previous experience with alcohol and cigarettes. The authors suggest that since their findings agree generally with the results of earlier studies, further studies should be directed at the formulation of theoretical models to explain the data.

308. Stern, R.
THE PREGNANT ADDICT.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 94(2): 253-257
(2 ref.), 1966.
res. - preg. & narc. add. B-5027.

A study of the problems and complications in pregnant addicts is reported.

The subjects were 66 consecutive cases at Metropolitan Hospital Center. Twenty-seven of the 66 subjects showed obstetrical complications. The study indicated that chances of toxemia are significantly greater, placental abnormalities more frequent, postpartum hemorrhage more frequent and chances of a breech delivery greater for addicts than for the normal population. Because prenatal care was poor or absent, causes of the complications could not be definitely ascertained. Problems of post-partum withdrawal are discussed. It is suggested that a plan for post-partum care be investigated and that a multiple team effort be made early in pregnancy to work with the addict.

309. Stoffer, S. S.
A GYNECOLOGIC STUDY OF DRUG ADDICTS.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 101(6): 779-783
(11 ref.), 1968.
res. - drug add. - fert. - menst. - preg. & h. B-5028.

Retrospective interviews of 100 addicts sought information on gynecologic, obstetric, and drug histories. A 90 percent incidence of menstrual abnormalities was found in addicts while abusing heroin. This high incidence of menstrual abnormalities may have been related to use of other narcotic drugs or non-narcotic drugs. Despite an indication of general infertility during addiction, 77 pregnancies occurred in 39 patients. Of these pregnancies, 33 prodcued surviving infants, 7 infants died after birth and 37 were aborted (23 spontaneously). Severe dysmennhorea was experienced by 66 percent of addicts after cessation of drugs. The possibility is discussed of a realtionship between dysmennorhea and venereal disease and prostitution.

310. Stoffer, S. S., Sapira, J. D., and Meketon, B. F.
BEHAVIOR IN EX-ADDICT FEMALE PRISONERS PARTICIPATING IN A RESEARCH STUDY.
Comprehensive Psychiatry, 10(3): 224-232 (9 ref.), 1969.
res. - crim. - menst. B-5029.

The authors noted a decrease in adverse behavior among ex-addicts participating in a research study and a reappearance of adverse behavior at the end of the study. The authors discuss problems in the use of ex-addicts for a research study and possible solutions. It is suggested that the behavioral improvement was a function of the changed environment, particularly the greater staff interest in the research subjects. The subjects appeared to gain a sense of identity as well as experience a group cohesiveness and enthusiasm in the research study. Despite improved behavior, a personality test (MMPI) administered serially did not indicate changes in the group's mean scores during the study. The authors conclude

that prisoners with personality abnormalities and poor behavior can be good subjects for clinical research.

311. Stoffer, S. S., Sapira, J. D., Tweeddale, D. N., and Meketon, B. F.
EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE ON MENSTRUATION.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 105(6): 989-990
(7 ref.), 1969.
res. - amph. - menst. B-5030.

An experiment to study the effects of daily doses of d-amphetamine on human menstruation is recorded. Six ex-narcotic addicts who had been drug free for six months were studied. A placebo was administered daily for 2 cycles and d-amphetamine was administered daily for 2 months. Menstrual function did not appear to be altered by the amphetamine dosage. The authors suggest that the results may have been a result of using small doses of d-amphetamine in ex-addict subjects. It is suggested that the experiment be repeated with higher dosage for ex-addicts or non-addict subjects.

312. Stone, M. L., Salerno, L. J., Green, M., and Zelson, C.
NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 109(5): 716-723
(10 ref.), 1971.
res. - preg. & narc. add. - fet. grow. retard. -
neo. with. syn. B-5031.

Observations of 382 pregnant addicts and their clinical problems are reported. More than 90 percent of these addicts had little or no prenatal care. The average number of clinic visits was less than one per patient. Prematurity, toxemia, breech births and precipitate labour were common obstetric problems. The incidence of venereal disease and hepatitis was higher than for the general clinic population. Withdrawal symptoms were recognizable in over 70 percent of the neonates. Retarded intrauterine growth was evident in 50 percent of the infants. The authors note that the complications found in the group of addicts would not be unlikely in any group of lower socioeconomic status women who were nutritionally deprived and received little or no prenatal care. It is concluded that prompt treatment of symptomatic patients may improve perinatal outcome.

313. Strauss, M. E., Andresko, M., Stryker, J. C., Wardell, J. N., and Dunkel, L. D.
METHADONE MAINTENANCE DURING PREGNANCY: PREGNANCY, BIRTH AND NEONATE CHARACTERISTICS.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 120(7): 895-900

(7 ref.), 1974.
res. - preg. & metha. - birthwt. - neo. withd. syn. B-5032.

The reduction of obstetric risk in a low-dose methadone-comprehensive prenatal care program for pregnant addicts was studied in comparison to the obstetric risks in non-addicted women of similar medical and socio-economic circumstances. The incidence of low birth weights and the incidence of "withdrawal syndrome" were examined in infants of women receiving low doses of methadone. The records of 72 addicted pregnant women and two control groups of 36 pregnant women were used. Results indicated that comprehensive prenatal care for the pregnant addict reduced obstetric risk to a comparable level of obstetric risk in the non-addict pregnant women. The incidence of low birth weight in infants of addicts was not significantly different to that of the non-addicts. Pharmacologic treatment was only required for 30 percent of infants born to addicted mothers. The authors suggest that the variations from other studies may be attributable to lack of prenatal care for addicts included in other studies and/or comparison of pregnant addicts to non-matched controls. It is suggested that further studies compare large samples of treated and untreated addicts with appropriately matched controls.

314. Sussman, S.
NARCOTIC AND METHAMPHETAMINE USE DURING PREGNANCY. EFFECT ON NEWBORN INFANTS.
American Journal of Diseases of Children, 106: 125-130 (14 ref.), 1963.
res. - amph. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. with. syn. A-3049.

A study of 19 addicted mothers and their 23 infants was conducted from 1954 to 1962 at San Francisco General Hospital. Most of the mothers were unmarried and had no prenatal care. Prior to 1962, diacetylmorphine was the most common drug used and methamphetamine predominated after 1962. Withdrawal symptoms in both infant and mother are discussed. Follow-up studies of 10 infants noted normal physical and mental developments in nine and mental retardation in one.

315. Sutherland, J. M., and Light, I. J.
THE EFFECT OF DRUGS UPON THE DEVELOPING FETUS.
Pediatric Clinics of North America, 12(3): 781-806 (123 ref.), 1965.
rev.; preg. & drug. - thal. - preg. & drug. B-5033.

The problem of administration of drugs to pregnant women is discussed. The established relations between maternal drugs and fetal effects are reviewed and some of the known and suggested relations are assessed. Drugs considered in the review include thalidomide, cancer chemotherapeutic agents, corticosteroids, meclizine, phenmetrazine, tetracycline,

talbutamide and Vitamin D. The problem of fetal death resulting from maternal drugs, maternal drugs influencing fetal growth and maternal drugs interfering with neonatal adjustment are discussed in relation to a number of drugs. The remote effects that become obvious only as the child develops are described for some drugs including tetracycline, chloroquine, streptomycin, and quinine. The authors discuss the importance of a physician's understanding of the risks of giving maternal drugs. It is suggested that problems such as congenital malformations, neonatal death, etc. will be reduced through the awareness of physicians of unusual fetal responses and the willingness of physicians to recognize and report on the effect and its association with a drug.

316. Targett, C. S., Gunesee, H., McBride, F., and Beischer, N. A.
AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON MATERNAL OESTRIOL EXCRETION DURING PREGNANCY AND ON FETAL OUTCOME.
Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the British Commonwealth, 80: 815-821 (32 ref.), 1973.
res. - sex diff. ; smok. - fert. - preg. & smok. - stillb. B-5034.

A study was carried out to determine the precise way that smoking produces intrauterine fetal growth retardation. In a sample of 1,000 consecutive pregnancies resulting in singleton births, 38. 7 percent were smokers and 13. 7 percent had subnormal oestriol excretion. A significant correlation was noted between low oestriol excretion and both intrauterine fetal growth retardation and perinatal mortality. Smoking was directly related to growth retardation but not to neonatal death. Low oestriol excretion was not significantly different in smokers from that in non-smokers. Hypoxia therefore is not a likely influence on fetal growth retardation among offspring of smokers.

317. Taylor, S. D., Wilbur, M., and Osnos, R.
THE WIVES OF DRUG ADDICTS.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 123(5): 585-591 (3 ref.), 1966.
surv. - drug add. B-5035.

Sixteen wives of drug addicts were studied to determine why they married and stayed married to drug addicts. The report includes a discussion of the personality and marital lifestyle of the couples. The authors discuss the wife's ability to cope with the addiction, the effect of the marriage on the addiction and the effect of the addiction on the marriage. The authors conclude that the personality of the wives was such that they sought out husbands who were weak and easily dominated.

318. Thompson, A. W. S.
PRESCRIBING OF HYPNOTICS AND TRANQUILLISERS IN NEW ZEALAND.
Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand, 21: 15-18 (0 ref.), 1973.
res. - tranq. - presc. prac. - sex diff. ; drug use B-3653.

The author presents the results of two studies of hypnotic and tranquilliser prescribing in New Zealand: the first conducted in 1958 was based upon a sample of 24,000 prescriptions while the one conducted in 1971 involved 34,000 prescriptions. Analysis included the number of "sleeps" yielded by a prescription and marital status of the recipient. In 1958 it was found that 1.1 percent of the population took a hypnotic on an average night and that married women took twice as many - 2.5 percent - as either unmarried women or adult males. Findings for 1971 also confirmed this difference by marital status. On an average day, 3.7 percent of the population took a tranquilliser while almost 2 percent took a hypnotic. Married women consumed 2 1/2 times as many tranquillisers and 3 times as many hypnotics as other adults, male or female. Further analysis showed that the use of minor tranquillisers, since their introduction in 1960, had not reduced the per capita use of hypnotics and the author concludes with warnings related to this fact.

319. Titus, R. J.
LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE: ITS EFFECTS ON HUMAN CHROMOSOMES AND THE HUMAN ORGANISM IN UTERO. A REVIEW OF CURRENT FINDINGS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 7(4): 701-714 (18 ref.), 1972.
rev. ; preg. & drug. - LSD - preg. & LSD - chrom. aberr. - congen. anom. B-2857.

Data concerning the teratogenic effects of LSD on human chromosomes have been controversial; some studies indicate correlation between LSD ingestion and chromosomal damage while others stress probability that no such effect results. The author reviews current research, after explaining the processes of in vitro and in vivo techniques. He notes the lack of research into effects of LSD usage other than chromosomal irregularity. The results of numerous clinical studies concerning LSD are concisely reported and charts illustrating findings to date are included.

320. Tokuhata, G. K.
SMOKING IN RELATION TO INFERTILITY AND FETAL LOSS.
Archives of Environmental Health, 17: 353-359 (20 ref.), 1968.
res. - sex diff. ; smok. - fert. - preg. & smok. - stillb. B-5036.

Data regarding cigarette smoking collected from 2,016 married women were analyzed in relation to reproductive ability. Women who had never

been pregnant were categorized as infertile. Fourteen percent of those who never used tobacco were infertile. Among those who had a history of tobacco use (snuff or chewing tobacco), 18 percent were infertile; the proportion was as high as 21 percent for those who smoked cigarettes. Fetal losses occurred among non-smokers at a rate of 11 percent and among 16 percent of cigarette smokers. The risk of infertility and fetal loss was higher among those who developed cancer of the genitalia or breast, but was not further increased by smoking. In contrast, the risk was lower among those who did not develop cancer, but was increased by smoking. The husband's history of smoking was independent of the association between the wife's smoking and reproductive history. Thus ova rather than sperm appear to be affected by maternal smoking.

321. Tucker, B.
PREGNANCY AND DRUGS.
Addictions, 22(2): 2-19 (0 ref.), 1975.
gen. - preg. & drug. B-5037.

The problems of drugs and pregnancy are reviewed in relation to drugs taken during pregnancy or during the nursing period and in relation to street drugs. A number of common legal and street drugs are discussed individually. The effects of each drug on the mother and the newborn are considered. Drugs examined include heroin, methadone, barbiturates, minor tranquillizers, LSD, marijuana, alcohol, and tobacco. The conclusion notes the length of time required to establish the effects of any particular drug on the mother or the fetus. It is suggested that great caution should be used by women of childbearing age and their doctors with respect to any use of drugs.

322. Tylden, E.
THE EFFECTS OF MATERNAL DRUG ABUSE ON THE FOETUS AND INFANT.
Adverse Drug Reaction Bulletin, 38: 120-123 (26 ref.), 1973.
gen. - ill. drug use - preg. & drug. - neo. withd. syn. B-5038.

Implications of maternal drug use during and after pregnancy are reviewed. Women do not always report drug dependence in the prenatal period, so that neonatal withdrawal symptoms are often the first indication of drug abuse. Detailed description of the neonatal withdrawal syndrome is presented along with guidelines for treatment. Types of withdrawal phenomena, as related to specific drugs ingested, are reviewed. It is noted that breast-feeding by addicted or formerly addicted women is dangerous since these mothers tend to treat minor mood changes with large doses of any drug available.

323. Ulleland, C. N.
THE OFFSPRING OF ALCOHOLIC MOTHERS.
Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 197: 167-169
(0 ref.), 1972.
gen. - preg. & alc. - fet. alc. syn. B-5039.

Nursery records of infants born in an 18 month period January 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969 were reviewed. A significant increase in the incidence of intrauterine growth failure was noted in infants born to alcoholic mothers. The characteristics of the alcoholic mothers are described. Factors discussed include parity of the women, age, prenatal care received, smoking habits, and nutritional care. It is concluded that chronic alcoholism in pregnant women creates a high risk situation. It is suggested that the unhealthy intrauterine environment created by chronic alcoholism may have lifelong effects on the infant.

324. Ullman, A. D.
SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE FIRST DRINKING EXPERIENCE.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 18: 229-239 (8 ref.), 1957.
surv. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - sex diff. ; alcm. A-3050.

The author discusses the theory of alcoholism relating to culture and personality. The theory centres on the view that a person may be predisposed to alcoholism by certain attitudes towards alcoholic beverages. The effects of ambivalent attitudes towards drinking are discussed. A study of 800 college students supported three out of six predictions concerning male and female differences in the first drinking experience. Men differed significantly from women with regard to the place of first drinking experience, and length of time between first and second drinking experience. The author concludes that greater understanding of the differences between normal and alcoholic drinkers could be achieved through further research into the meaning of the drinking experience to the drinker.

325. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
EXTENT AND PATTERNS OF USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL.
In: The First Special Report to the U. S. Congress on Alcohol and Health Washington; U. S. Government Printing Office, pp. 21-36
(43 ref.), 1971.
book - alc. ab. - drink. prac. B-5040.

Findings of three surveys of American drinking patterns are discussed. Drinking practices and attitudes of men and women are discussed. Heavy drinking was found in about 10 percent of the women and primarily in the age groups 21 to 24 and 45 to 49. More men than women were found to have alcohol related problems. Other variables analyzed included socio-

economic status, ethnic background, education, religion, occupation, etc. It is concluded that whether or not a person drinks and how much depends primarily on sociocultural variables such as sex, age, social status, etc. It is suggested that preventive and treatment programs can be devised to help change drinking behaviour.

326. Van Vunakis, H., Langone, J. J., and Milunsky, A.
NICOTINE AND COTININE IN THE AMNIOTIC FLUID OF SMOKERS IN THE SECOND TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 120(1): 64-66 (13 ref.), 1974.
res. - nic. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-5041.

The amniotic fluid of 37 smokers and 63 non-smokers was tested for the presence of nicotine and cotinine. Of the 37 smokers, 22 contained concentrations of nicotine and 33 contained large concentrations of cotinine. No cotinine or nicotine were found in the fluids of non-smokers. It is suggested that the demonstrated ability to determine levels of nicotine and cotinine may be used to statistically determine the possible effects on neonates of mothers who smoke.

327. Villee, C. A.
PLACENTAL TRANSFER OF DRUGS.
Annals of the New York Academy of Medicine, 123: 237-244 (40 ref.), 1965.
gen. - plac. trans. - preg. & drug. B-5042.

The transfer of substances into and out of cells in relation to the placenta is considered. The mechanisms of placental transfer of substances are discussed in detail and in relation to a number of drugs which are sometimes administered to pregnant women. It is concluded that essentially all drugs can cross the placenta but that the rate of transfer varies considerably. Lack of data makes it impossible to predict, as yet, the rate of transfer of a new drug. Teratogenic effects of a drug on a fetus depend partly on the stage of fetal development at which the drug is administered. The rate of transfer and the rate of degradation and excretion on the sensitivity of the fetus are factors of whether a drug depresses functions in the fetus.

328. Wackwitz, J. H., Pelfrey, M. C., and Stenmark, D. E.
THE RELATIONSHIP OF SOCIAL AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS TO HALLUCINOGEN USE AMONG COLLEGE FEMALES.
Addictive Diseases, 1(2): 189-202 (23 ref.), 1974.
surv. - coll. w. - ill. drug use B-5043.

The relationship of self-concept and hallucinogen use in 53 college women from a southern state university was studied. The authors review the literature noting how little research has been done specifically on women. The importance of peer influence on the use or non-use of hallucinogens is stressed. A number of areas for further research are suggested.

329. Wallach, R. C., Jerez, E., and Blinick, G.
PREGNANCY AND MENSTRUAL FUNCTION IN NARCOTICS ADDICTS TREATED WITH METHADONE. THE METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT PROGRAM.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 105(8): 1226-1229 (20 ref.), 1969.
res. - menst. - preg. & metha. B-5044.

Literature about the effects of chronic opiate addiction on the menstrual cycle and fertility is reviewed briefly. The objectives of Methadone Maintenance Treatment Program are outlined and the use of the program with 95 heroin addicts is discussed. Of 83 pre-menopausal women, all but one resumed regular menstruation while taking methadone. Thirteen pregnancies were observed. Two women had not yet completed their pregnancies and 7 live births were recorded in the other 11. No evidence of "withdrawal syndrome" was seen in the 7 live births. It is noted that the evidence may be biased by the severe selection in the kinds of women admitted to the program. The authors conclude that regualr menstruation, ovulation, conception, and pregnancy take place in women treated with large doses of a narcotic drug (methadone).

330. Waltman, R., and Iniquez, E. S.
PLACENTAL TRANSFER OF ETHANOL AND ITS ELIMINATION AT TERM.
Obstetrics and Gynecology, 40(2): 180-185 (25 ref.), 1972.
res. - plac. trans. - preg. & alc. - preg. & drug. B-5045.

A study of the placental transfer of ethanol and levels of alcohol in the maternal blood up to 24 hours after delivery and in neonatal blood in the first 24 hours of life is reported. Serum ethanol levels in the umbilical vein and artery were consistently lower than or equal to those in maternal venous blood drawn simultaneously for 22 out of 23 patients. Ethanol in the dosages reported did not affect the infants' Apgar scores or clinical course in the nursery. It is suggested that further study of other drugs or agencies given during pregnancy or labour is required.

331. Wanberg, K. W., and Horn, J. L.
ALCOHOLISM SYMPTOM PATTERNS OF MEN AND WOMEN. A COMPARATIVE STUDY.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 31: 40-61 (24 ref.), 1970.
surv. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-5046.

A review of currently noted differences between male and female alcoholics is presented. The authors describe their attempt to determine major differences between the symptom patterns reported by male and female alcoholics undergoing treatment. Data were collected by questionnaires given to 1,657 men and 365 women alcoholics. Findings indicated that alcoholics seeking treatment have different views of themselves in terms of symptom severity, drinking style, benefits derived from drinking, and problems associated with their addiction. Such different dimensions require varying treatment approaches. Depending on score levels in various self-image dimensions, some alcoholics may have a better prognosis for cure than others.

332. Wanberg, K. W., and Knapp, J.
DIFFERENCES IN DRINKING SYMPTOMS AND BEHAVIOR OF MEN AND WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.
British Journal of Addiction, 64: 347-355 (11 ref.), 1970.
surv. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - sex diff.; alcm. B-5047.

By means of a questionnaire given to alcoholics undergoing treatment, the authors sought to determine variables which differentiate between male and female alcoholics. The sample was comprised of 1,657 male and 365 female drinkers. Findings indicate that women drink less beer and wine, drink alone at home, go on shorter binges, and have less severe cases of alcoholism, than men. Men and women excessive drinkers differ more on the behavioral level, yet the results seem the same for both. Males begin drinking earlier yet both men and women arrive for treatment at the same age.

333. Warren, R. J., Rimoin, D. L., and Sly, W. S.
LSD EXPOSURE IN UTERO.
Pediatrics, 45(3): 466-469 (14 ref.), 1970.
gen. - preg. & LSD - chrom. aberr. B-2870.

The literature about the effects of LSD on human chromosomes is reviewed. The lack of information concerning the possible teratogenic effects of LSD is discussed. A case history of a clinically normal child who had been exposed to LSD for the first 4 months of fetal life is given. The contradictory nature of the literature on chromosomal damage caused by LSD, and the possible effect of the studies themselves, on infants is noted. It

is concluded that exposure to pure LSD, in addition to consistent exposure to cannabis, does not necessarily cause abortion, persistent chromosome damage or congenital anomalies.

334. Weinstein, M. R., and Goldfield, M. D.
CARDIOVASCULAR MALFORMATIONS WITH LITHIUM USE DURING PREGNANCY.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 132: 529-531 (17 ref.), 1975.
res. - lith. - congen. anom. B-5048.

One hundred and forty-three reports of anomalies in infants who were exposed to lithium carbonate in utero have been collected from Denmark, Canada, and the United States by the Register of Lithium Babies. For inclusion in this study, two criteria had to be met: 1) lithium ingestion by the mother must have been at some time during the first trimester of pregnancy and 2) the infant, fetus, or fetal tissue had to be available to allow the identification of significant anomaly. The data indicate that congenital cardiovascular anomalies probably occur more frequently in infants exposed to lithium than in infants who are not exposed. The authors recommend that the results be interpreted with caution as reports to a register tend to exaggerate pathology and do not allow true incidence rates to be calculated. They further recommend caution in exposing pregnant or potentially pregnant women to lithium.

335. Whitehead, C. C.
PSYCHOHISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DRUG ABUSE, ALIENATION, FEMINISM AND WARFARE IN RELATION TO THE METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT.
In: DuPont, R. L., and Freeman, R. S. (ed.), Fifth Annual Conference on Methadone Treatment Proceedings, 2: 1379-1386 (0 ref.), 1973.
gen. - drug ab. - metha. - hist. drug dep. - sex bias B-5049.

The author presents his analysis of the social and historical implications of the heroin "epidemic" of the late 1960's, in the United States. Four groups of heroin users are identified: 1) the poor uneducated inhabitants of ghettoes, 2) young, alienated middle class counterculture, 3) members of the health professions and 4) addicts who became exposed to heroin during military service in Vietnam. A common theme of alienation emerges from all groups. A review of the psychohistorical development of drug use from World War I to the present is discussed. The significant social emancipation of women and the subsequent changes in female social mores is noted. The author stresses the significance of alienation of modern society for the methadone maintenance worker. Widespread treatment for heroin addiction with methadone will be ineffectual without an understanding of the necessary political and social reform required to

reduce an all-encompassing social alienation.

336. Whitlock, F. A., and Lowrey, J. M.
DRUG-DEPENDENCE IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.
Medical Journal of Australia, 1: 1157-1166 (14 ref.), 1967.
res. - drug add. - psyther. drug. - psytrop. drug. B-5050.

A survey was carried out to determine the incidence of drug and alcoholism in a general hospital psychiatric population. Information about drugs taken before admission, their nature, dosage, and duration of use was collected from 517 hospital admissions. A psychiatrist determined whether drug dependence occurred. The sample was comprised of 238 males and 279 females; of these, 15.2 percent of males and 28.6 percent of females were categorized "drug dependent". The peak period of drug dependence came 10 years earlier for females than males. Most drug users took barbiturate drugs. More women than men were dependent on analgesic and sedative drugs. Reasons named for drug use were insomnia, anxiety, pain, depression, weight loss, and desired mood changes. Sources for drug supply were given as general practitioners, hospitals, private specialists, and illicit sources. The findings indicate a need for change in treatment of drug dependence, and an increased awareness of drug ingestion on the part of the family physician and other health professionals.

337. Whitlock, F. A.
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG OVERDOSAGE.
Medical Journal of Australia, 1(24): 1195-1199 (24 ref.), 1970.
gen. - psyther. drug. - O. D. - suic. B-5051.

A review of findings about abuse of prescription drugs, either through suicide attempts or drug addiction, is presented. Women outnumbered men in suicide attempts, and more women chose drug overdose as a suicide method than did men. Young women who attempted suicide tended to be unstable and given to impulsive acts of violence when faced with a situation which seemed beyond their capacity to control. When women are dependent on drugs, they are more likely to use drugs in suicidal attempts.

338. Whitlock, F. A.
THE SYNDROME OF BARBITURATE DEPENDENCE.
Medical Journal of Australia, 2(9): 391-396 (19 ref.), 1970.
res. - barb. - psyther. drug. - presc. prac. B-5052.

To clarify the clinical aspects of barbiturate addiction, one hundred female addicted patients were compared with 100 female psychiatric patients matched by age, personality, and diagnosis. Significantly more disaffiliated women

were noted among the drug users. More psychiatric admissions had occurred among patients than controls. Paitients had made a greater number of suicide attempts than women in the control group. Drug users reported a significantly higher occurrence of surgical operations, particularly gynecologic, than did control women. A virtually universal disturbance of sexual life was noted among the addicted women. The majority of users obtained barbiturates from their physicians, suggesting that drug dependence is largely an introgenic disorder which could be controlled by increased awareness among the medical profession.

339. Widseth, J. C., and Mayer, J.
DRINKING BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES TOWARD ALCOHOL IN DELINQUENT GIRLS.
Internation Journal of the Addictions, 6(3): 453-461 (15 ref.), 1971.
surv. - etio. alcm. - delinq. - drink. prac. B-5053.

Questionnaires were distributed to 104 delinquent adolescent girls to determine their drinking behavior , alcohol usage, and attitudes toward drinking as related to personal history activities and parental approach to alcohol. The median age for the group was 14. 5 years. Over half of the girls came from broken homes. Fifty-nine percent had stolen on some previous occasion, forty-nine percent had been truant from school at least once weekly in the past year and their reported behavior was similar to other delinquent girls of urban lower socioeconomic groups. Seventy-five percent of the subjects reported having drunk alcohol at least once in their lives. Of this number, the majority drank at least once a week. Most girls drank due to peer pressure. The subjects were classified as non-drinkers, social drinkers, and excess drinkers; no significant differences between the three groups were found on variables of age, race, religion, home situation or parents' educational background. Excess drinkers were most likely to have mothers who drank at least once a week, and non-drinkers most likely to have mothers who never drank. The excess drinkers reported the most anti-social behavior.

340. Wilkinson, P., Santamaria, J. N., Rankin, J. G., and Martin, D.
EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM: SOCIAL DATA AND DRINKING PATTERNS OF A SAMPLE OF AUSTRALIAN ALCOHOLICS.
Medical Journal of Australia, 1: 1020-1025 (18 ref.), 1969.
res. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. B-5054.

Sociological data and drinking habits of patients undergoing treatment for alcoholism are presented with an aim to provide more insight into a major health problem. During one year, 220 alcoholics were admitted for their first treatment of alcoholism addiction. There were 4 times as many men as women. Nearly all admissions had suffered some significant physical

disability, socio-economic failures, legal difficulty, or financial loss due to drinking. Sixty-seven percent of the men and sixty-six percent of the women were part of a family group and thus received some personal care. The remainder were isolated and neglected. Seventy-seven percent of the men and eighty-eight percent of the women were habitual excessive drinkers, and for both groups, beer was the preferred habitual beverage. Most of the men began excessive drinking in the middle or late twenties and came for treatment in their early forties. Women, however, began drinking later and sought treatment after a shorter period of addiction. The findings support the contention that alcoholism is a significant health problem. Suggestions for futher research are offered.

341. Williams, H. S., and Meyer, M. B.
CIGARETTE SMOKING, INFANT BIRTH WEIGHT, AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 116(6): 890-892 (15 ref.), 1973.
lett. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-5055.

A letter to the editor takes issue with recent letters discussing the effect of smoking on pregnancy. The authors suggest that the previous letters serve to obscure the central fact that evidence indicates smoking in pregnancy leads to a higher incidence of low birth weight infants. Recent findings of a study by Yerushalmy are disputed. The authors conclude that available data indicate a large proportion of neonatal deaths are due to smoking during pregnancy and are therefore preventable.

342. Williams, H. S., and Meyer, M. B.
CIGARETTE SMOKING, INFANT BIRTH WEIGHT, AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES. REPLY TO DR. YERUSHALMY.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 118(6): 886-888 (16 ref.), 1974.
lett. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-5076.

The writers note that Dr. J. Yerushalmy has introduced new evidence in his argument. It is suggested that this new evidence does not support Yerushalmy's conclusions.

343. Williams, J. E., and Bates, W. M.
SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICTS.
International Journal of the Addictions, 5(2): 245-256 (11 ref.), 1970.
res. - narc. add. B-5056.

A study is reported which sought data for a comparison of male and female

addicts in terms of social and geographic characteristics, race, and drugs used. A sample of 172 hospitalized female addicts was chosen. Two patterns of drug use were noted in the sample. The first, illegal drug use occurs in metropolitan areas, predominantly among black women. The second pattern, legal or quasi-legal drug use is non-metropolitan, occurs particularly in the southern states, and the users are approximately ten years older than those of the other group.

344. Wilsnack, S. C.
FEMININITY BY THE BOTTLE.
Psychology Today, 6: 39-43, 96 (0 ref.), 1973.
gen. - etio. alcm. - sex diff. ; alcm. - sex behav. B-5057.

The author reviews current research on alcoholism, noting that most alcoholics studied have been male, and that it is assumed that women experience the same feelings as men when they drink. A series of cocktail parties was given for male and female subjects; the group was given a modified version of the Thematic Apperception Test which can reflect subtle changes in mood and feeling. Data collected indicated that female heavy drinkers feel confusion about their sex role and escape from the conflict through alcohol. Further study involved 28 women receiving treatment for alcoholism and a matched control group of non-alcoholic females. Addicted females displayed chronic doubts about their adequacy as women, complicated by failure in marital situations, and chronic obstetrical or gynecological problems.

345. Wilsnack, S. C.
SEX ROLE IDENTITY IN FEMALE ALCOHOLISM.
Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 82(2): 253-261 (22 ref.), 1973.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex behav. B-5058.

The author reviews current findings about alcoholism in women to emphasize how little is known about sex role identity among female alcoholics. A study to establish masculinity-femininity measures is described. Its aim was to prove that the primary disturbance of female alcoholics' feminine identification occurs on less conscious levels of sex role identity. Twenty-eight alcoholic women were compared with the same number of matched controls. On two measures of conscious femininity, the alcoholics were typically feminine. On the third, a measure of attitudes toward motherhood, alcoholic women scored higher in femininity than the control group. The scores for alcoholics on a projective measure of unconscious masculinity-femininity were more masculine than those for the controls. Disturbances of sex role identity may be one of the psychological preconditions necessary for the development of alcoholism in women.

346. Wilsnack, S. C.
THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL DRINKING ON WOMEN'S FANTASY.
Journal of Personality, 42: 43-61 (16 ref.), 1974.
res. - etio. alcm. B-5059.

A study to test three hypotheses concerning female drinking is reported. The hypotheses were 1) drinking increases feelings of dependency need gratification, 2) drinking increases feelings of power, and 3) drinking increases feelings of womanliness. Results did not support either of the first two hypotheses. Results did suggest there was some indication that drinking enhances feelings of womanliness, or possibly a decrease in the "masculine" concern with power and assertiveness.

347. Wilson, G. S., Desmond, M. M., and Verniaud, W. M.
EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF INFANTS OF HEROIN-ADDICTED MOTHERS.
American Journal of Diseases of Children, 126: 457-462 (15 ref.), 1973.
res. - preg. & h. - neo. withd. syn. B-5060.

Observations of the growth and development of 30 infants of heroin addicts for from 3 to 34 months are reported. Neonatal withdrawal symptoms were observed in 80 percent of the infants. Subacute withdrawal symptoms continued for 3 to 6 months in 60 percent of these. In 7 of 14 infants observed one year or longer, behavioral disturbances were noted. In four of thses infants, growth impairment was associated with the behavioral disturbances. On developmental testing, the infants performed at age appropriate levels. Results indicated that infants of addicts differ from other high risk infants. Limitations of the study are discussed. It is concluded that further confirmation of the findings of behavioral disturbances in the infants of drug addicts is needed in the form of a longitudinal study of a larger group.

348. Winokur, G., and Clayton, P. J.
FAMILY HISTORY STUDIES. IV. COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE ALCOHOLICS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 29: 885-891 (14 ref.), 1968.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex diff. ; alcm. B-5061.

The comparative literature on male and female alcoholics is reviewed. As part of larger study, 114 admissions of alcoholics to a psychiatric hospital were studied. Among 1,075 consecutive admissions, 69 men and 45 women were diagnosed as primary alcoholics. Clinical and familial data on the subjects is reported. More women than men were found to have parents who had been alcoholics or who had been psychiatrically ill. In addition, women appeared to have a higher incidence of depression and suicidal thoughts. Reasons for the differences between

male and female alcoholics are discussed. The authors conclude that a relationship between affective disorder and alcoholism exists for some alcoholics, particularly female alcoholics. The need for further research on a large scale is suggested.

349. Winokur, G., Rimmer, J., and Reich, T.
ALCOHOLISM. IV: IS THERE MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF ALCOHOLISM?
British Journal of Psychiatry, 118: 525-531 (3 ref.), 1971.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-5062.

A study of 259 alcoholics and 507 of their first degree relatives is reported. The purpose of this study was to determine if the data could support earlier reports of the concept of separate illnesses within the broad rubric of alcoholism or the concept of a different expression of the same illness for males and females. Alcoholics were grouped into three types: primary alcoholics, depressive alcoholics, and sociopathy alcoholics. In all three groups, alcoholism and depression were found in similar percentages of first degree relatives. The authors suggest that their data indicate the possibility that males and females manifest different symptoms of the same illness rather than two distinct illnesses (i.e. depression in women and alcoholism in men).

350. Wood, H. P., and Duffy, E. L.
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ALCOHOLIC WOMEN.
American Journal of Psychiatry, 123(3): 341-345 (13 ref.), 1966.
res. - midd. w. - etio. alcm. B-5063.

The authors report their observations of a group of middle and upper class women alcoholics who sought counselling at their clinic. The study is based on 69 alcoholics, each of whom had been interviewed by one of the authors at least three times. Predisposing factors based on the patients' parents and upbringing are discussed. The authors indicate basic personality characteristics which derived from patients' backgrounds and affected their functioning and relationships as adults. The findings are discussed in relation to ten other reports since 1929 which have dealt with similar groups of alcoholic women. The authors conclude that all of the women in their study had had disturbed childhoods with a dependent relationship to a dominant parent - usually a mother. Poor adult functioning, including communication and sexual adjustment in marriage, was found to be a factor in perpetuating alcoholism.

351. Woolf, C. R.
CLINICAL FINDINGS, SPUTUM EXAMINATIONS, AND PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTS RELATED TO THE SMOKING HABIT OF 500 WOMEN.
Chest, 66(6): 652-659 (27 ref.), 1974.

res. - smok. B-5064.

Effects of smoking cigarettes were examined in 500 women aged 25 to 54 years; 183 were non-smokers, 62 ex-smokers, 40 light, 92 moderate and 123 heavy smokers. Women with asthma, heart disease, obesity or chest wall deformities were excluded. It was found that, with increase in cigarette smoking, the prevalence of cough, sputum production, wheezing and shortness of breath increased progressively. Forty-six percent of heavy smokers exhibited chronic bronchitis. A family history of chronic bronchitis was found more frequently in moderate and heavy smokers than in non-smokers and light smokers. A mother or father who smoked was found with similar frequency in all groups but the prevalence of both parents smoking was higher in the moderate and heavy smokers. Only minor chest abnormalities were found; but they occurred more often in smokers than non-smokers. No malignant cells were found in sputum examinations, but smokers showed more macrophages, giant cells and columnar cells. Smoking has similar adverse effects in women and men.

352. Wynder, E. L., Covey, L. S., and Mabuchi, K.
LUNG CANCER IN WOMEN: PRESENT AND FUTURE TRENDS.
Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 51(2): 391-401
(31 ref.), 1973.
res. - smok. - sex diff.; smok. - lung canc. B-5065.

A study is reported which examines the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer in female patients. In addition, a review of the literature, a case-control study of lung cancer and a comparison of smoking habits of men and women are included. A retrospective study of 108 female lung-cancer patients seen during 1970-1972 showed that cigarette smoking was closely associated with epidermoid and out-cell types of lung cancer, and less strongly with glandular types of cancer. Among those who smoked more than a pack a day, a longer history of smoking, an earlier starting age, inhalation and non-filter cigarette smoking were significantly linked with greater lung-cancer morbidity ratios. Another study of 1,839 male and 2,213 female control patients showed great differences in various smoking intensity factors between men and women, but the differences diminished at younger ages. As women adopt smoking habits similar to those of men, the rate of lung cancer will continue to increase. However, the rate will remain below that presently found in men since women smoke cigarettes with a lower tar-yield (filtered).

353. Yaffe, S.
A CLINICAL LOOK AT THE PROBLEM OF DRUGS IN PREGNANCY AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE FETUS.
Canadian Medical Association Journal, 112: 728-733 (12 ref.), 1975.

gen. - terat. - preg. & drug. B-5066.

The relationship of the use of drugs in pregnancy and fetal outcome is discussed. Using data from several surveys, the epidemiology of drug intake during pregnancy is reviewed. Known teratogenic drugs and other drugs affecting fetal and neonatal function are discussed. The problem for the physician with regard to prenatal advice on the use of drugs is considered. It is suggested that only "therapeutic nihilism" is safe for women of childbearing age. The author concludes that much research is needed in the area of obstetric and pediatric pharmacology.

354. Yerushalmy, J.
MOTHER'S CIGARETTE SMOKING AND SURVIVAL OF INFANT.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 88(4): 508-518 (13 ref.), 1964.
res. - peri. mort. - menst. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. A-3051.

An investigation of the outcome of pregnancy in a group of smoking and non-smoking mothers is reported. Results of the longitudinal study of 5,381 white and 1,419 negro single live births indicated that a higher proportion of "low birthweight" babies were born to smoking mothers but the neonatal mortality rate was the same for infants of both smokers and non-smokers. A number of other results lead to the suggestion that the observed difference between infants of smokers and of non-smokers may be due to the smoker rather than the smoking. Further research is suggested in the area of why some people smoke and others do not.

355. Yerushalmy, J.
THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS' CIGARETTE SMOKING TO OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY- IMPLICATIONS AS TO THE PROBLEM OF INFERRING CAUSATION FROM OBSERVED ASSOCIATIONS.
American Journal of Epidemiology, 93(6): 443-456 (19 ref.), 1971.
res. - peri. mort. - menst. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. - congen. anom. B-5067.

Medical, genetic, environmental, and behavioral characteristics were gathered for 9,793 white and 3,290 black pregnant women. The incidence of low birthweight was greater for infants of smoking mothers than for non-smoking mothers. However, low birthweight infants born to smoking mothers had a lower neonatal mortality rate and lower risk of congenital anomalies. Other findings included the facts that the healthiest low birthweight babies were born to couples in which the mother but not the father smoked and that the most vulnerable low birthweight babies were born to couples where the father and not the mother smoked. Differences in lifestyles were great between smokers and non-smokers. In addition, age at

menarche was lower for smoking mothers than for non-smoking mothers. The author suggests that the findings are paradoxical and difficult to explain. It is concluded that cigarette smoking can not be considered to have a simple causative effect on intrauterine growth of the fetus.

356. Yerushalmy, J.
INFANTS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BORN BEFORE THEIR MOTHERS STARTED TO SMOKE CIGARETTES.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 112(2): 277-284
(35 ref.), 1972.
res. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-5068.

The literature on the effects of smoking on pregnancy and the neonate is reviewed briefly. A study is reported which investigated the possibility that the incidence of low birth weights in infants of smokers may be due to the smoker rather than the smoking. The reproductive performance of smokers before they had become smokers was investigated. Findings indicated that women who subsequently became smokers had a high incidence of low birth weight infants before they had begun smoking. The author concludes that the findings dispute claims that cigarette smoking causes low birth weight babies. It is concluded that the evidence supports the proposition that the high incidence of low birth weight infants is caused by the smoker rather than the smoking. It is suggested that further studies on a large scale investigate many more variables.

357. Yerushalmy, J.
CIGARETTE SMOKING, INFANT BIRTH WEIGHT, AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 118(6): 884-886
(3 ref.), 1974.
lett. - peri. mort. - preg. & smok. - birthwt. B-5069.

This letter replies to earlier criticism of a study by Yerushalmy which indicated that low birth weight may not be due to smoking itself but to other characteristics of women disposed to smoke. Clarification of a number of points is provided.

358. Zahn, M. A., and Ball, J. C.
PATTERNS AND CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION AMONG PUERTO RICAN FEMALES.
Addictive Diseases, 1(2): 203-213 (14 ref.), 1974.
res. - drug add. - med. ab. - crim. B-5070.

A brief review of existing literature on female drug abusers is given,

indicating that there are two basic images of the female addict based on the manner in which the subject became addicted and the source of the subject's drugs. The in-depth study of 12 Puerto Rican female drug users supports these two patterns which are characterized by medically obtained drugs and non-medically obtained drugs. The authors found that drug abuse is sometimes linked to extremely deviant careers and that it may also be linked to sex role expectations. It is suggested that certain variables, particularly social class, need further investigation as to the way they influence patterns of drug use.

359. Zelen, S. L., Fox, J., Gould, E., and Olson, R. W.
SEX-CONTINGENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE ALCOHOLICS.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, 22: 160-165 (11 ref.), 1966.
res. - etio. alcm. - sex diff.; alcm. B-5071.

A comparison of male and female alcoholics was carried out to determine whether the differences in the ratio of male and female alcoholics are measurable in personality and intellectual variables, and secondly, to consider any implications relevant to therapy for alcohol addiction. Forty male and forty female subjects were chosen. Each sex group was divided further by treatment facility, mental hospital or alcoholic clinic. Male alcoholics had significantly higher I. Q. scores but no differences in intellectual impairment were shown. Very few of the group had had psychiatric treatment. Using MMPI, the authors found the female alcoholics to be significantly more neurotic than the males. Age was not a significant differentiating factor between male and female alcoholics. Hospitalized addicts were more defensive and self-protective than those receiving outpatient care. The results indicate that female, hospitalized alcoholics as a group are more heterogeneous than male hospitalized alcoholics.

360. Zelson, C., Rubio, E., and Wasserman, E.
NEONATAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION: 10 YEAR OBSERVATION.
Pediatrics, 48(2): 178-189 (20 ref.), 1971.
res. - preg. & h. - congen. anom. - neo. withd. syn. B-2875.

From 1960 to 1969, 384 infants were born to 382 heroin addicted mothers. Withdrawal signs developed in 67. 4 percent of the infants and of these, 68. 7 percent required treatment. The treated infants represented 46. 3 percent of the total number of infants observed. A direct correlation was found between length of maternal addiction and signs of withdrawal in the infant. In addition, an increased incidence of neonatal withdrawal accompanied an increase of heroin intake by the mother. Higher and earlier occurrence of neonatal withdrawal occurred the closer to delivery the last dose of heroin was taken. Treatment with chloropromazine pro-

duced excellent results. Congenital anomalies occurred at no greater incidence than in the general newborn population. The authors suggest that the mortality rate of these infants will be lowered by the early recognition and treatment of infants of drug addicted mothers.

361. Zelson, C.
INFANT OF THE ADDICTED MOTHER.
New England Journal of Medicine, 288(26): 1393-1395 (4 ref.), 1973.
gen. - preg. & h. - neo. withd. syn. B-5072.

The problem of increasing maternal narcotic addiction and its effects on infants is discussed. A review of the effects of heroin and methadone in particular, on the neonate is given. The author points out withdrawal symptoms and discusses treatment of neonates experiencing withdrawal. It is suggested that prolonged follow-up study of such infants could provide important information on their development and future susceptibility to narcotic addiction.

362. Zelson, C., Lee, S., and Casalino, M.
NEONATAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION. COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF MATERNAL INTAKE OF HEROIN AND METHADONE.
New England Journal of Medicine, 289(23): 1216-1220
(14 ref.), 1973.
res. - preg. & h. - preg. & metha. - neo. withd. syn. B-5073.

Ninety-one infants born to drug-addicted mothers at Metropolitan Hospital were studied. The infants, 46 of whom were born to methadone addicted women and 45 to heroin addicted women, were compared for signs of withdrawal, severity of withdrawal, birth weight, etc. Results indicated that withdrawal symptoms were more severe in infants born to methadone addicted mothers. The authors discuss previous studies which have had contradictory conclusions concerning the relative effects of heroin and methadone withdrawal in infants. The authors conclude that serious consequences can result from switching pregnant heroin addicts to methadone and that methadone should be used with caution in pregnancy.

363. Zelson, C.
MATERNAL NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND THE NEONATE.
Drug Therapy, 4(7): 91-96 (0 ref.), 1974.
gen. - peri. mort. - preg. & narc. add. - neo. withd. syn. B-5074.

The problem of narcotic addiction and infants born to narcotic addicts is reviewed. Characteristics of neonatal withdrawal are discussed. Other consequences of maternal addiction to the neonate are reviewed and the

absence of some common infant problems is reviewed. The author outlines some treatment programs for "withdrawal syndrome" in neonates. It is suggested that further long term study is required to determine lasting effects. The author concludes that pediatric follow-up should include observation of physical growth and mental development over the years.

364. Zucker, R. A.
SEX-ROLE IDENTITY PATTERNS AND DRINKING BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 29: 868-884
(26 ref.), 1968.
surv. - etio. alcm. - drink. prac. - sex. behav. B-5075.

The study of 2 groups of high school students attempted to explore the relationship between sex-role identity and drinking behavior. Two groups were studied - drinkers (heavier vs. moderate) and non-drinkers. Both conscious and unconscious measures of femininity were used to determine sex-role identity. Results indicated that differences in drinking behavior (i. e. heavy vs. moderate) in boys are probably not sex-linked even though heavier drinkers presented themselves as consciously more masculine. There was similarly no evidence of difference in masculinity-femininity among the girls studied on either the obvious or the subtle measure of sex-role identity. The results also indicated that there is probably no relationship between drinking and not drinking and sex-role identity for boys. With regard to the girls studied, results definitely indicated no relationship between sex-role identity and drinking. The author concludes that the findings should not be generalized to an older group without caution.

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